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DAD TIME TABLE

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BT. LOUIS AND CHICAGO
DENVER SHORT LINES
car Madison-st. bridge, and
Office, 122 Handolph-st.
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EE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD

son and Canal-sta. Ticket, opposite Sherman House,

Leave. | Arrive.

* 7:50 a. m. * 7:30 p. m.

*10:00 a. m. * 4:00 p. m.

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NAVIGATION.

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at Bechrachef in

Seven Russians Killed---Eighty-Three Dead Turks Left on

Kars Completely Surrounded by

The Position of the Commanding Asiatio Turk Extremely Perilous.

Death of the Queen of Holland --- Grant at the Great Abbey.

rife everywhere DESTROY ALL CHANCES OF TURKISH SUCCESS There are no horses, no money, and no or der in the management of affairs. All the carriage horses in the country have been seized by the Government for war purposes. Another body of the Softas were exiled to-day. They were accompanied to the ves-

large number of sympathizers. THE SULTAN IS A NONENTITY. With 300 women and 5,000 persons of all classes in the palace to feed daily, the strain

hope. Contracts for army stores and equipthe officials having the matter in charge. The advertisements in newspapers of con-

ARE MERE SHAMS, regarded in every possible manner.

THE ARMENIAN ADVANCE.

is amply provisioned, but as a precautionary

A TERRIBLE ACCOUNT.

AROUND ARDAHAN.
TIFLIS, June 3.—The Russian Gen. Komm roff, commanding at Ardahan, on the 30th of May reconnoitered beyond Pennek and Olti.

OLTL.
ERZEROUM, June 2.—The vanguard of the Russian right wing has appeared before Olti. The Turks are retreating from Olti. A detachbanin, Mukhtar Pasha's position at Sevin is thus rendered untenable, as the Russians could turn his flank via Getschevan.

cation ceased two days ago. Detachments of Kara-Kilissa and Toprak-Kaleh are faling back upon Delibaba before the advance of the Rus sian left wing. A detachment from Van to re-inforce Mukhtar Pasha is expected at Hassan-Kaleh. A detachment from the Russian centre is marching to intercept it. The weather is

CONFIRMATION.

LONDON, June 3.—A dispatch from Erzeroum says it is confirmed that scouts belonging to the Russian centre column patrol as far as the Soghaniu mountains. The Turkish headquarters

A Constantinopie dispatch states that the Russian forces at Soghaniu and Kisil-Killesa brings two strong Russian columns within six hours' march of Erseroum. A later dispatch

says intelligence has been received that Mukhtar Pasha is falling back on Ziam. The

CHICAGO, MONDAY, JUNE ,4 1877.

AROUND THE TURKISH THRONE.

Russian Victory Claimed Armenia.

the Field.

the Russian Armies.

CONSTANTINOPLE. LAWLESSNESS AND MISGOVERNMENT

Special by Cable to The Chicago Tribune CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey, June 2-10 p. -During the past few days I have had terviews with a number of officials of the Turkish Government, and also with promi-nent men of all classes, well acquainted with the situation of affairs here. The information received from these sources, and my own intimate knowledge of Turkey and the Government of the Sultan, enable me to say that the corruption and bribery which are

sel on which they took their departure by a

on the Treasury is intense. There is not a particle of patriotism among the officials to give ground for the slightest ments are awarded by means of bribery of

and are connived at by the Minister of War. The Constitution of the country is dis-The Parliamentary Deputies are returning

to their homes and the laws which have been passed will never be put in force. The Minister of War, however, informed me that Turkey would fight to the last. The Sultan has given up all hope of aid from the English

Government.

BEKLI-AHMED.

ERZEROUM, June 1.—During the night of May 29 the Russians defeated and routed Moussa Pasha's Circassians at Bekli-Ahmed, near Kars. Bekli-Abmed was burned. Kars measure the garrison has been put on half-

LONDON, June 4.—A correspondent of the Daily Telegraph sends the following from Erzeroum June 2: "I have to record the most terrible event of the present war. Two nights ago 4,000 Circassian cavalry, commanded by Moussa Pasha, were ordered to proceed to-wards Kars entirely unsupported by in-fantry or artillery. They rested for the night at Bekli-Ahmed. The Russians secretly organized a powerful force and during the night sur-rounded the village in which the Circassians had halted. Only about 5 per cent of the entire force of 4,000 Circassians escaped the carnage which followed. Moussa Pasha himself is ong the missing. The Circassians fought desperately, and no quarter was given."

under Moussa Pasha have been defeated and dispersed near Bechrachef. The Russians captured two mountain guns, four ammunitionwagons, and two standards. The Russian loss was seven killed and thirty wounded. The Turks left eighty-three killed on the field.

KARS completely invested. Telegraphic commun

have fallen back on Henprikoi. The vanguard of the Russian right wing has passed Olti and Kisil-Kilissa.

EREROUM June 3.—Preparations are being made here for the defense of the town. An Event of Chastly Im-DIARBERIR

The Russians are advancing in force towards the Russians lost 3,0000 men in the recent at-

GENERAL. St. Petersburg, June 3.—The Czar, Czaro-witch, and Grand Duke Sergius left for the

> LONDON, June 3.—A dispatch from Syria says the Turks lack good commanders. Redif Pasha, Minister of War, and Mahmoud Damad Pasha, Marshal of the Palace and brother-in-law of the Sultan, represent the war party. Edhem and Safvet Pashas, the Grand Vizier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, represent the party which will be willing to agree to mediation after a decisive engagement has been fought.

> LONDON, June 3.—A telegram from Constantinople says Austria recently sent a note to the Porte demanding a written dedaration that the restrictions on the mavigation of the Danube shall not last a day longer than the war, or be increased, or form a precedent. The Porte and Russia have both sent the declaration required. THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES
>
> voted in favor of the abolition of the press
> bureau, and of making inquiry into extraor-

linary expenditures. A COLD RECEPTION BUCHARBST, June 3.—The Czar, the Czarowitch, and the Grand Duke Vladimir have arrived here. The reception by the public was respectful, but not cordial.

VIENNA, June 3.—The Ministerial papers of Vienna and Pesth differ concerning the peace rumors. The Fremdenblatt considers them idle dreams, and the Pesther Lioyd declares they are well founded.

A TURK SENT TO GREMANY. The Standard's correspondent has the best authority for stating that Sabdoullah Bey, the new Turkish Ambassador to Berlin, left Constantinople Saturday with instructions regard-ing the course to be pursued if the mediation of Germany is offered at the latter stage of the

BUCHAREST, June 3.—The Bulgarian legion forming at Ploiests numbers 5,000. Prepara-tions have been made to addrawalry and arti-lery, so as to make a complete organization. Teherkasski, who has charge of the arrangerrived in Bucharest.

BERLIN, June 3.—The Austrian troops in Transylvania and Croatia are being reinforced. Mehmed Ruchdi Pasha has had an audience with the Sultan. He is regarded as the coming Grand Vizier.

A conspiracy has been discovered in Belgrade against Prince Milan, and in favor of the Prince of Montenegro. Many members of the Omli-nado have been arrested. Serious events are GREECE.

The Tagbiatt learns from a good source that a cek alliance has been arranged for

Berlin, June 3.—It is reported from Vienna that Bussia's programme of the conclusion of peace will be self-government for Bosnia, Herzegovina, Bulgaria, and the Christians of Lebanon, with European Governors, a European Commission of Control, European garrisons for some time, and the cession of territory in

IN CONSTANTINOPLE. proclamation of a state of siege, about 200 of Midhat Pasha's adherents were summarily arrested and imprisoned. The thoughts of many people are turning towards the

EX-SULTAN MURAD.

They know that his health is greatly improved, and that if he appeared in public the people would demand his restoration. Murad has applied for permission to go to his country residence at Scutari. The Sultan is greatly embarrassed. The situation is one of great delicacy and peril.

It is feared the people will rise in many parts of the country. If they do so, they will tri-umph, unless revolting severity is used.

THE RUSSIAN NOTE.

The Times' Vienna correspondent sends the following confirmation of the reports from Paris in regard to Count Schouvaloff. Count Schouvaloff is supposed to be bearer of an answer to Lord Derby's note. It seems Russia has taken still in the position previously held by her, and has only taken up arms for the amelioration of the condition of the Christians. Besides these general assurances the answer is said to contain special assurances about Constantinople." The correspondent enumerates terms which Russia s reported to desire. They are similar to those of the programme given in the preceding Berlin dispatch. The Times' correspondent continues: "This scheme has only interest so far as it shows what in Russian circles would be

deemed fair conditions of peace." A SUCCESSFUL FOE.
RUSTCHUK, June 2.—On account of the rising of the river, it has been necessary to evacuate the intrenchments to the west of Oltenitza, and upon the islands in the Danube.

THE CAUCASUS.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The geographical term Abcassianteers to that part of Russia lying at the base of the wostern portion of the Caucasian Monntains, on the shore of the Black Sea. These mountains, running diagonally from the Black Sea to the Caspian, are the natural barrier between Europe and Asia. They do not terminate abraptly at the Black Sea, but run along parallel with its northwestern trend, and the space between the mountains and the sea is occupied by the Aocassians. Russian scquisitions have carried the frontier for some distance south of these mountains. Circassia (meaning this side the Caucasus) refers to that part of the country lying north of the mountains, and Abcassia in the same way means a portion of the district beyond them. Transcaucastarefers to the whole district south of the mountains to which also the term Georgia is modernly applied. The Abcassians were among the carliest tribes in that part of the world to embruce Christianity, but long since went over to Islamism, which accounts for their revolt in favor of Turkey. The Caucasns is still inhabited by men and women of great personal beauty of a rather voluptuous type. The women sell well in the Turkish market, but in New England might not be accounted "interesting." The term Caucasian was formerly applied to the whole race of white men, on the supposition that the race originated in the Caucasus. There was no foundation for this theory or name, however, and it has been succeeded by the term Indo-European or Aryan, the origin of the race being placed farther eastward.

THE MONTENEGRIES.

The latest dispatches from Western Turkey state that the Montenegrins have resumed operations against Turkey, and have captured a village and invested a fortress in Dura Pass. They have been supplying the Miridites with arms and ammunition, and encouraging them to hold out against the Turkish forces fire with earnestness and vigor as soon as the Russians cross the Danabe. During the war from July to October, 1876. Montenegrins, THE CAUCASUS.

Springheid (Mass.) Republican.

defeated by a force of 6,000 ill-armed mountaineers. The porthern Turkish army during these operations was reduced from 35,000 to 18,000 men. During the same campaign the southern Turkish army was repeatedly defeated, and its strength was cut down from 45,000 to 22,000 men. Goptchevitch, the best informed writer on this campaign, who is quoted by Mr. Gladstone in a recent article in the Mineteenth Century, reckons the slain on the Turkish side at 26,000; on the Montenegrin side at 1,000. These figures seem almost incredible, but, as Mr. Gladstone shows in his eloquent recital of the exploits of these heroic mountaineers, they are in close conformity with the general, the nearly nabroken tenor of a series of wars reaching over four centuries. During their last campaign explains the Turks, the Montenegrins captured 1.500 horses and 12,000 breech-loaders. They will have improved arms and a cavalry service when they take the field against their old foes.

THE FIRST TURKISH MONITOR SUNK BY THE RUSSIANS.

Pull, Mail Genette.

when they take the field against their old foes.

THE FIRST TURKISH MONITOR SUNK BY THE

RUSSIANS.

Pull-Mull Gazette.

If, as is reported, the monitor sunk near Matchinis the Lufti Djelil, there can be no doubt that, whether she was sent to the bottom by a Russian shell or was blown.np, as is asserted in some accounts, by an accidental explosion occasioned by carelessness on board, the Turkish navy has lost by the catastrophe a powerful vassel. The Lufti Djelil was a turret-ship, having a free board of four feet, and armored from the upper deck to a depth of five feet below the water line. In each of the two turrets, which were worked by hand, were two gans—namely: two nine-inch in the foremost and two seven-inch in the after, the former turret being larger than the latter. In front of the foremost turret, arain, was a semi-circular armored shield, behind which a forty-pounder Armstrong was worked on the upper deck. This deck itself was not protected by armor, and therefore the version of the story which describes the Lufti Djelil as having been sunk by a projectile fired from a gun with high elevation and a small charge may very well be the true one. The Lufti Djelil was bark-rigged, with tirpod masts. Her displacement was estimated at 2.500 tons, her, registered tonnage, by builders' measurement, their ji, 71 tons. Her draught of water was eighteen feet, and she could steam twelve knots an hour. The Hiffee Rahman is a sister ship of the sunken vessel, and both were launched in 1868.

THE TURKS' FIRST SHOT.

THE TURES' PIRST SHOT.

New York World.

We are allowed to give the following interesting extract from a private letter received from the headquarters of the Russian army on the Danube. It is dated Ren, May 10, and contains curious details about the first shot fired during the war, which was directed against the Russian Commander-in-Chief himself:

tails about the first shot fired during the war, which was directed against the Russian Commander-in-Chief himself:

'The train [between Galatz and Reni] was running along at a tremendous pace upon a flat, open ground about half a mile from the Dannbe, and on the calm, clear waters of the latter were distinctly visible, with their brondsides turned towards us, three Turkish momitors, with the creecent waving from their flag-masts. A moment after a cloud of white smoke arose from one of them, a report was heard above the noise of the train, and two or three seconds later, on the opposite side of the train, at about 200 yards distance, a cloud of dust arose from the fields, indicating the place where the shot had struck. Our locomotive responded by a whistle, and we sped along undisturbed until we reached the station at Ibrail. On leaving the train the Grand Duke was reviewing these troops a second report was heard from the Dannbe. Then a peculiar whistling sound came through the air, and a conical projectile of enormous calibre struck a coal-pile some twenty yards off from the place where the Grand Duke stood, and in the immediate vicinity of the last men in the file of soldiers, the was reviewing. No attention whatever was paid to this incident either by the commander or the soldiers; not a man moved in the ranks, though if the shell had burst, which it happing did not, the damage might have been a very serious one."

Salina, May B.—We found a torped off. Tem-

damage might have been a very serious one."

WITH THE TURKISH PLEET.

Correspondence New Fork Times.

Salina, May B. — We found a torpedo off Temorara, and pulled it up without sustaining any damage. It was rather a large one, held a great quantity of explosive material, but, unfortunately for the Russians, who trusted to its doing a great deal of damage, it would not go off. The sailors now say they shall not think anything more of these infernal machines, which are, it seems, more terrible in appearance than in reality.

An idea exists in the commercial world that Russian privateers are about. To this, however, I can give no credence whatever, my opinion being that the Black Sea may be considered as being pretty well swept clean of the Russian flag, and that it will remain so as long as the war lasts. The officers and men in the Turkish Black Sea fleet are well and in good condition, but can but seldon obtain supplies of fresh meat. War, however, seems to signify but very little to these hardy fellows. They eat daily beans, olives, biscuits, and twice a week rice made into pilleff. Strange to say, a Turkish sailor will not consume salt beef. They drink no spirits, but good water is an absolute necessity. The officers live much in the same way as the men, and all seem to thrive on what the English would call meagre fare.

HUNGARIAN HATRED OF THE RUSSIANS.

Onsova, May 8.—I have been struck, during my brief stay here in Orsova, this Hungarian town on the confines of the great Empire-Kingdom known as Austrian Hungary, with the rage which the Magyars seem to feel against the Russians, and the intene sympathy they profess for the Turks. This is none the more apparent here, close to the domains of the Suitan perhape, than it is in Pesth

the confines of the great Empfre-Kingdom known as Austrian Hungary, with the rage which the Magyars seem to feel against the Russians, and the intense sympathy they profess for the Turks. This is none the more apparent here, close to the domains of the Suitan perhaps, than it is in Pests of and other principal centres of the Kingdom. The Magyars hate the Russians with a holy hatred; by they wish to see them exterminated; they anxiously for everything possible to shape the Austrians to their way of thinking. This whole vast Danubian piain, which looks so peaceful, so smilling, as one wanders over it on slowly moving railway trains or drifts down the broad rivers that course throughly roused against each other. The Slav and the Magyar, the Mussulman and the Roumanian, are as divers tribes as one can well imagine gathered together in one climate and along the banks of one great river. Their alias, their ambitions, their methods of thought, are almost totally distinct. It seems scarcely possible for the remarks of the service of the letters almost entirely dissimilar, the cuisines are radically unilke, the religions differ; and when two peoples dissignee on cookey and religion one may conclude that there is not much chance of their becoming allies, even in the remotest future. The Servians have a disdain for the Hungarians; the hunghty Magyar looks upon the Serb with a kind of wet blanket on their infammable tempers. He never loses his head, even when they are at their holtes.

A few days since the Hungarians received a deputation of students and big. wizs from Constantinople, and the authorities in Pesth established a series of wonderful festivals, the last of which the most extraordinary respect and deference. The hungarian students who went to Constantinople to principal streets, and 50,000 spectators acciously a private demonstration, as was that of the Hungarian students who went to Constantinople to present a sworth to the Sultan, and that it was more included the constant of the series of the sultant of the more melancholy collection of mafs. They were about as good fruits as one could wish for its serve as an illustration of the lack of civilization in the most extraordinary respect and deforence. Ten most extraordinary respect and deforence. Ten flowand people turned out in a long and imposing the childry procession to escort them through the private demonstration, as was that of the Hingarana students who was that of the Hingarana students who wen't to Contantionpic to Hingarana students who wen't to Contantionpic to Hingarana students who wen't to Contantionpic to the Hingarana students who wen't to Contantionpic to the Hingarana students who wen't to Contantionpic to Hingarana students who wen't contantion to Hingarana students who wen't contantionpic to Hingarana students who wen't to Hingarana students who wen't have student to Hingarana students who wen't have students to Hingarana students who we

EVERY OFFICER SEEMS TO HAVE MADE HIS OWN PARTICULAR STUDY OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The general tenor of these criticisms is adverse to the Turks, not from any doubt that they will make a good fight, and even inflict serious repulses on their enemy, but from a prepossession that superiority in numbers, etficiency of organization, and strategical ability are on the side of the Russians.

THERE ARE 240,000 RUSSIANS in position on the Danube, without counting Roumanians or reserves that are being brought forward, who amount to 60,000 men. There are 80,000 men east of Ibrail, and 20,000, with considerable reserves, at Botgrad, which is the point of support for this part of the line. The strength and position of the works at Reni and Ibrail indicate that they are defensive and not affensive, the precautions taken being against an attack by the Turkish fleet and to prevent the passage of the river by the Turks.

AT IBRAIL there are three batteries,—one west of town sweeping the Danube with four twelve-pound-ers, and two guns of larger callibre off to a point formed by the Matchin channel, and two east of town raking the Matchin channel, one of which is armed with four guns of position and four howitzers; and the other with eight pieces of still larger calibre and two mortars, from which projectiles are said to have reached Matchin. There is a fourth battery of lighter guns on the island opposite Matchin. From Ibrail up to the line of the Bucharest & Oltenitza and the Bucharest & Giurgevo Railways, there are no troops except a number réquisite to guard against possible surprise, but between Bucharest and Giurgevo the concentration is

on a large scale. The forces are IN THREE CAMPS. each containing 30,000 men, to which must be added another 10,000 at Giurgevo. Thus there are 100,000 men now concentrated on the Bucharest and Giurgevo line, along the railway, who may be directed either against the line of the Rustchuk & Turtukai, or the Rust-chuk & Sistova. On the spot it is believed the latter will be chosen, and that the demonstration at Oltenitza is merely a feint. The second concentration is on both sides of the River Aluta. East of the river are 60,000 men in two camps, both on the highroad to Turnu-Magu-rell. West of Aluta are four camps representing about 80,000 men. This may be regarded as the centre of the line. Further west on the line of the Kalafat & Turnseverein last

accounts stated the number of Russians to be over 40,000. appears to have been deplorably neglected. The troops are worse disciplined, worse equipped and provided than those on the Danube. degree makes these deficiencies of the armies less vital. The campaign will be one in which strategy will be of less, and hard fighting of more, importance. Even irregular troops may is in the power of Mukhtar Pasha to defend. The Russian right wing has advanced from Ardahan via Urut to Pennek, fifteen miles

OF THE CENTRE been reported that they have taken both Dilimusa and Getschevan. According to mother account, these places are being attacked by detachments, while the main force is followng the Northern road over the Soghanli range. At all events, the right and centre are well down towards positions from which an attack could be made on Mukhtar Pasha, but the left wing has not yet advanced far enough to par-ticipate in a combined movement. This delay is, to a great extent, in consequence of

THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE COUNTRY through which the left wing is marching. All supplies have to be drawn from E.ivan, from which place the only easy road leads through mountain passes. If the battle which is to decide the fate of Erzeroum is not fought until the Erivan column has forced the Turkish positions at Toprak-Kaleh and is within supporting distance of the other columns, THE PROGRESS
is likely to be, as heretofore, very slow. It is not impossible, however, that the right and centre, with the aid of a force from Batoum

Mukhtar Pasha from the direction of Olti and

Mukhtar Pasha from the direction of Olti and Soghanli, provided Mukhtar Pasha waits to be attacked. The latest news of him via Constantinople represents that he was falling back from the Bardez and Erzeroum positions. however, that news from Constantinople, whether favorable or unfavorable to the Turks, is peculiarly untrustworthy. Thus, we had last week the announcements that the Russians had occupied Van and Olti, both or which were false and the probable result of a panic, just as the reiterated story of the recapture of Ardahan was probably the result of blundering design on the part of the Government to appease the populace of Constantinople. On the other hand, war news made public by the Rus-

sian Government is generally of no importance whatever, or several days behind time. NEPOKOITSCHITZKY.

THE RUSSIAN CHIEF OF STAFF.
A correspondent with the Russian army writes:
'Having been the bearer of a letter of introduc-

PRICE FIVE CENTS:

man ded one of the cavalry regiments of the structure of the cavalry regiments of the structure of the struc

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

A NEW ERITISH SCARE—SUPPOSED MUSCOVITE DESIGNS UPON INDIA.

Corr expondence New York Times.

Lendon, May 19.—A new scare. Not, indeed, so new in official circles as they would have us besieve. I have on several occasions referred to the supposed designs of Russia on British India. Only recently I called attention to the rumor that the Muscovites are bidding for the alliance of the Ameer of Afghanistan. I obtained my information from the Bombay Gazetts and from private sources. It is quite certain that the Viceroy of India is making some kind of preparation, in view of a possible war in Central Asia. Mr. Hourke, Under Secretary for War, says that neither he nor the India Office have any news of an assemblage of Russian troops at Tashkend. "We have no agents in that district," says the official, and, as the Caralong ago prohibited the presence of Englishmen in Central Asia, the Muscovite Generals can make their arrangements without the inconvenience of being overlooked. It is only a year ago since the Caraestablished his troops at Khokand, and at is notorious in official circles that he has formed a military station in the neighborhood of Samareaud, which he annexed in 1874. For some time past he has been gradually pushing his outposts in the direction of Afghanistan and Yokand. All this is significant when coupled with the announcement in the Politische Correspondenz, a semi-official organ of Austria, that, should England intervene between Turkey and Russia. the latter Power has resolved to cross the Pamir into India, where Russis can best meet the English.

This is the new scare, though the solvene going on in the face of the whole world with husiness-like persistence ever since the Crimean Wir. The subject is taken up by an "Angle-Indian" in yesterday's Standard. He discusses it with calminess, if not with levity, though he is fain to admit, with your correspondent, that, whatever the result may be, Russia will one day strike a blow against Ruglish supremeet in India. He points out that

signs of some kind, and unless she felt convinced that moderation on the Danube would suffice to keep Austria out of the field, she would scarcely resort to these energetic preparations, which can be only intended to secure fresh conquests in Asia. It is very possible, therefore, that Gen. Kaufmann has some plan fermenting in his active brain, and that in event of complications arising between the two countries, a desperate effort will be made to realize the Russian dream of centuries of invading linita."

The policy of the Czar in Asia, and the ambition of Kaufmann to rival the great Souvaroff, though they do not crop up in the ministerial defense of Lord Beaconsleid's diplomatic encounters with Prince Gortschakoff, nevertheless have exercised an influence upon the action of the Cabinet. Capt. Barnaby, in his "Ride to Khiva," had already warned the Government that, though Russia at present can bardly be regarded as being in a position to threaten British India, she has nevertheless the power of threatening points which, should she be permitted to annex them, would form splended bases for operating against Hindostan. "Merve, Balth, and Kashgar would make magnifecent etapes. The former locality is richer than any of the most fertile corn-growing countries in European Russia. Merve is close to Herat, and should the Alfgians join Russia, a direct advance might be made upon India by the Bolan Pass. If Kashgar were permitted to fail into the Czar's possession, England would lose her prestige with the Mohammedans in Central Asia, while the occupation of Kashgar would prove a disagreeable thorn in the side of Great Britain, and give rise to endless intrigues. At the present moment England, without lany European ally, could drive Russia out of Central Asia. The allow her to keep on advancing the same arms which we might employ will one day be turned against ourselves."

ENGLISH INTERESTS IN THE EAST.

London Economist, Mag 10.

It would be a mistake, of course, to assume that any steps which Russia may take threatening

ENGLISH INTERESTS IN THE EAST.

London Economist, May 10.

It would be a mistake, of course, to assume that any steps which Russia may take threatening to our interests should be met by war, and war only. On the contrary, one of the difficulties of the matter will be the selection of measures stopping short of war. The mischief of the Russian advance in Asia Minor is that it tends to give the Engrish Empire at one point vital to its cohesion a land frontier toward a first-class European Power. Our safety from invasion anywhere, and our consequently small military preparations, have been hitherto due to our insular position, and the distance of any of our possessions from a military Power of the first-class. We have not been obliged to join with other Continents. But with the direct road to India through Powers in the race of bloated armaments. But with the direct road to India through Egypt assailable by land, or becoming liable to be assailed by land, by a great military Power, and with our second potential road through the Euphrates Valley almost bordered by Hussian territory, what are our preparations to bet As we simply to increase our naval and military preparations, or to occupy new places for defuns as well? This is the sort of question which the Government must consider, while it is also

DICAL.

on, May 15. -It has been left to Mr. Ed LONDON, May 15.—It has been left to Mr. Edard A. Freeman, the historian, to call special atmition to the influence of the Jews on the policy
Europe in regard to the present war. He urges
at, as long as any Christian land remains under
the Turk, there will be discontent, revolts, and
assacres, and the Eastern question will become
ernal. I am drawing attention to his views untritle inspiration of the latest edition of his work
in The Ottoman Power in Europe." My immeste object is to present the reader with a few The Ottoman Power in Europe." My imme-object is to present the reader with a few and then to call attention to a phase Eastern question which seems to have the critical observation of our leading jour-Mr. Freeman says the rule of the Turk is crime, a curse, a blight. It can be got rid anse whenever men have thoroughly had the cet rid of it they have succeeded. "The other Power in signing the protocol.
one practical thing about it was that
did not bind Russia to disarm." It
outheastern nations free to strike a blow for
deliverance. "It is with a blash that an
ishman writes such words as these. It is with
se and sorrow that an Englishman has to conthat, when another nation undertakes the
twhich should above all things have been the
tof England, the utmost he can dare to hope
that England may not be a hinderer in that
"But Mr. Freeman has no wish for Rusaggrandisement, for Russian ascendency, for
sian influence in any form. He believes
the exclusive ascendency of Russia in the
heastern lands would be an evil, but not
greatest of evils. He would fain see
land, Russia, or any other civilized Power
its fair share of influence in those lands.
It is the enemies of Russia who have
sed her into the position of champion. England
to that he elpod Russia in her good designs,
hindered her evil ones if she had any. Lord
by and Lord Beaconsfield have brought things
such a pass that the only hope is in Russia.

exhorting the Turk to suppress an insurrection."

f. Freeman finds some consolation in the belief at Lord Derby will continue to do nothing. But it. Freeman has a fear beyond Lord Derby, a dread influences that are not altogether English. He under the impression that the policy of England d the welfare of Earope may be sacrifized to observe sentiment. A mocker in everything else, and the welfare of Earope may be sacrifized to observe sentiment. A mocker in everything else, and Beaconsaiel has always been in earnest for ewelfare of his own people. "His national mpathies led him to the most honorable sion of his life, when he forsook his rty for the sake of his nation, and drew rith the next day from the Standard suppaper the remark that 'no Jew could be a intensan.' On that day the Jew was a gentleman the highest sense." But England must not be crificed to a belief in the Asian mystery. While ord Derby does nothing, Lord Beaconsfeld is the live friend of the Turk. This alliance runs rough all Europe. Though the Jew under Moammedan rule is condemmed to equal degradation in the Christian, in practice the yoke presses such more lightly upon the Jew than upon his fel-w-slave. The worst form of Turkish oppression oes not touch him, because he lives chiefly in an large towns and does not cultivate the oil. He can in many ways make himself seful to the Turk and oppressive to the Christian. "The Jew is the tool of the Turk, and is, therefore, yet more hated han the Turk. This is the key to the supposed not erence of Servia with regard to the Jews." find that every Jew I meet in England or in rance is dead against the Russian and enthusistically the friend of the Turk. The other day a lassian mob shot a Jew who was praying for the necess of the Turks. If money is the key that pens all locks, the Jew is the master of Europe, or he is our principal banker. The Premier of ingland, though a Christian in so far as its baptism into the English Church and his resctice of Christian habits make him one, is at least a Jew. and, fu

TORPEDOESANDIRONCLADS ENT PLEETS AT THE MERCY OF LITTLE ES-INVISIBLE ENEMIES TO A NAVY. udon Times, referring editorially to a ig that the

we have been constructed for several foreign Governments, and one has been built for our own. These little vossels are described as little more than the length of a racing 'eight,' and from seven feet to ten feet in beam. They are made entirely of steel, and are provided with engines which give them a speed varying from fifteen to nearly twenty knots as hour. They can, therefore, overtake with one or two classes of torpedoes, eight them a speed varying from fifteen to nearly twenty knots as hour. They can, therefore, overtake with one or two classes of torpedoes, eight theo. They green to propedo or the Whitehead shert the one of the former is carried projecting from the bows, and explodes on being brought into contact with the vessel attacked, the four the shock of the explosing any damage. From the shock of the explosing any damage from the shock of the explosing any damage from the shock of the explosing any damage. It is the shock of the explosing were and most manageable kind. It can be an any miss its mark, and if it strikes its onest in fall. But such a boat carrying the Whitehead to rapid to it, perhaps, still more formidable. This, as its name implies, is like a fish, with its motizy power in its tail and body, and its explosive force in its head. Like a fish, when its machinery is set in motion, which is done by compressed airs it can swim through the water at any deuth, and in any prescribed direction, and it can carry the largest torpedoes 220 yards at twenty-four knots an hour, or 1,000 yards at sixteen knots. Such, of this torpedo, that it is believed post by a warm to the party of the constitution of this torpedo, that it is believed post in the ones to yet a swarm of the constitution of the constituti

GRANT.

ONE CONTINUED OVATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

New York, June 3.—The Herald correspondence of the c ence from London, speaking of the week's excitement, says: Then there was the series of ovations to Gen. Grant, who is immensely popu-lar here now, as Gen. Lee would have been twelve years ago had the cause of the Confederacy not proved the "Lost Cause."

Gen. Grant was entertained to-night at grand banquet at Asiey House, given in his honor by the Duke of Wellington. It was a

splendid and hearty reception. The guests were Mrs. and Gen. Grant, Count and Countes Gleichen, Lord and Lady Abercrombie, Lord and Lady Churchill, Marquises Tweeddale, Sligo, and Aylesbury, Earl Roden, Viscount Torrington, Lords George Paget, Calthorp, Houghton Straithnarn, the Marchioness of Hertford, Counters of Hardwicke, Countess of Brac Lady Wellesley, Lady Emily Peel, Lady Skel-mersdale, Miss Wellesley, and a number of others, well known to the London world, of high social life.

ers, well known to the London world, of high social life.

THE BANQUET

was served up in the famous Waterloo Chamber, where the old Iron Duke loved to get the war Gene, als of 1815 on the 18th of June every year, and celebrate the anniversary of the great battle which forever closed the fortunes of Napoleon Bonaparte. Here, overlooking Hyde Park, and within view of his own statue at the entrance to the park at Hyde Park corner, the old Duke presided over the annual banquet, reviewing the events of the momentous times when the supremacy of Great Britain was hanging in the balance, with strong probabilities of the scale turning against her. The waterloo Chamber has been closed a good deal since the death of Arthur Wellesley.

This Waterloo Chamber still contains some of the fine old paintings which were hung upon the walls by the first Duke.

GRANT AND THE DUCHESS.

It was a dramatic incident that the conqueror of Lee should meet in this revered chamber the descendant of the conqueror of Napoleon the Great. Gen. Grant was given precedence in the honors of the evening, escorting the Duchess of Wellington to the supper-table, and arterwards escorting her to the reception, at which were present the Duke and Duchess of Cleveland, the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, the Duke and Duchess of Banchester, and many others.

ORANT'S ENGAGEMENTS.

The following list of Grant's engagements is almost appalling:

June 3—Visit to Westminster Abbev.

The following list of Grant's engagements is almost appalling:

June 3—Visit to Westminster Abbey.

June 5—A reception given by Minister Pierreport to the Ministry and Foreign Ambassadors.

June 6—Dine with Earl Carnarvon.

June 6—Evening—Attend Royal concert at Buckingham Palace.

June 7—Dine with Lord Houghton.

June 8—Dine with the Duke of Devonshire.

June 9—Dine with the Marquis of Hertford.

June 9—Attend a reception at the Hertford Mansion.

Mansion.

June 11—Dinner given by his daughter, Mrs

June 13—Remain at the Sartoris family house in the country.

June 14—Remain at the Sartoris family house in the country.

June 15.—Attend at Guildhall to receive the freedom of the City of London, and attend the banquet given in his honor the same evening by the Lord Mayor.

June 16—Dine with the Princess Louise at Kensington Palace.

June 18—Dine with the Earl of Beaconsfield and members of the Cabinet in Downing street.

June 18—Dine with the Earl of Beaconsfield and members of the Cabinet in Downing street.

June 20—Dine with the Marquis of Hertford.

June 20 (evening)—Attend the Queen's ball at Birmingham Palace.

June 21—Dine with the Prince of Wales at Mr. Pierrepont's residence.

June 23—Dine with the Prince of Wales, probably at the Mariborough House.

June 23—Dine with the Duke of Cambridge at Pierrepont's.

June 23—Dine with Lord Derby.

June 23—Dine with Lord Derby.

June 23—Dine with Lord Derby.

June 24—Dine with Lord Derby.

June 25—Dine with Lord Derby.

There were no specches of note at the supper, which was a quiet, though brilliant affair. The grand gasoliers if up the magnificent hall and the lovely damasks and laces, and revealed the wealth of gold and silver and the flowers and confections of the table.

The Prince of Wales gave a private audience to the ex-President to-day at Mariborough House, introducing him to his household in the most friendly manner, and sat with him quite a long time in ordinary, pleasant conversation.

The Queen has given orders to the Lord Chamberlain to

WAIVE THE USUAL PRESENTATION CHERMONIES, out of regard to the nation's guest, and extend to the General and Mrs. Grant invitations to all the Court entertainments. This is almost unprecedented, and shows the great esteem in which be is held in England.

BACHEO TALK.

During the general conversation which fol-

lowed the supper, Gen. Grant was asked what was the comparison between English racing, as he had seen it on the day of the Oaks at Epsom, and the races in America. He said with a smile, "There is an impression shroad that I am a great horse-racer, fond of horses, and know all about horses, but, on the contrary, I really know nothing of racing, having seen only two races, one at Gincinnati in 1865, and at the opening of Jerome Park in 1867. I feel, therefore, that I am not qualified to judge of the comparison, Thus far I like London very much. I have however, accepted so many engagements that I shall be compelled to alter my plans and remain here until the 27th, when I shall visit Ireland."

The Track Changed to Run Down High Embankment.

main here until the zeta, where a main here until the zeta, when a main here land."

AT WESTMINSTER ABEY.

LONDON, June 4.—Gen. Grant and Minister Pierrepont attended services at Westminster Abber yesterday, and listened to a sermon by Dean Stanley. After alluding to the great irreparable loss the two kindred nations had sustained in the decease of Mr. Motley, the reverend gentleman, in the course of his sermon, said: "Gen. Grant has just laid down the sceptre of the American Commonwealth after having by military powers, still more by generous treatment of comrades in victory and enemies in defeat, restored unity to a great and divided people. England welcomes him as a pledge that the two nations of the Anglo-Saxon race are still one in heart and spirit."

THE POPE.

PIVE THOUSAND PILGRIMS.

ROME, June 3.—The Pope to-day, at the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of his elevation to the episcopate, received about 5,000 pilgrims, mostly Italians.

BECEPTION OF THE ENGLISH PILGRIMS. Dispatch to London Times.

ROMB, May 10.—This morning at 7 o'clock the English pilgrims, numbering about 200 laymen and ninety ecclegiastics, assembled at St. Peter's, where they heard mass and received the com-munion from the hands of Cardinal Howard. At noon they were received by his Holiness, the Catholics of England, was read by the bisnop of Clifton, and presented, together with one signed by the Cardinal-Archbishop of Westminster and his twelve Suffragans, and others from various Catholic dioceses and institutions, accompanied by an offering of £15,000 and a number of ecclesiastical vestments and church ornaments, chalices, etc., such as the poor missions and dioceses. church ornaments, chalices, etc., such as the Pope gives to the poor missions and dioceses, the offerings being presented by the Duke of Norfolk. The Pope, who was attended by Cardinal Howard and eleven other Cardinals, replied to the address, standing in front of the throne. He expressed the consolation he felt in seeing before him so numerous an assemblage of devoted children of Albion. He thanked God for the progress of the faith in England, and the many conversions already made; but at this surprise was not to be felt for he knew

in seeing before him so numerous an assemblage of devoted children of Albion. He thanked God for the progress of the faith in England, and the many conversions already made; but at this surprise was not to be felt, for he knew that her protecting Saints, and especially St. Gregory, his predecessor, had prayed for her. For this result he also thanked the English Government, which conceded liberty in Great Britain and in her colonies,—not only liberty, but protection to the Catholic Church. He related how, a few years ago, an English statesman, a member of the Cabinet, had recommended a Catholic Bishop to impress upon his colleagues to increase their exertions in moralizing the lower classes of the English people. He enjoined them to continue their prayers that the progress of faith might increase every day more and more in England. After the Pope had imparted the Apostolic Benediction, the more distinguished pflgrims were presented individually to his Holiness by the Hon. and Rev. Monsignor Stonor.

In the afternoon the pflgrims visited in succession the Basilicas of Santa Croce in Gerusaleme, St. John Lateran, and St. Clement's, where the subterranean Basilica was illuminated for them by the Prior, Father Mulloolv. A reception will be given to the English pilgrims by Marchesa Serlupi to-night, and the Marchionesses of Lothian will throw open her salons at the Hotel de Rome ea chevening during their stay. Among the more distinguished members of the pilgrimage I may mention the Duke of Norfolk and the Ladies Howard, the Marchionesses of Londonderry and Lothian, the Earl of Gainsborough, Earl and Countess of Denbigh, Viscount St. Assph. Lord Lovat, the Rev. Lord A. Douglas, the Hon. and Rev. G. Talbot, Lady Howard of Glossop and daughter, Ladies Alexander Gordon Lennox, Hastings, and Bertie, the Hon. Mrs. Pereira, the Hon. B. Maxwell and sister; Messrs. Monteith, Kenyon, Meynell, Lane Fox, Simeon, Noel, Wellman, Bellingham; Mesdames Kenyon, Meynell, Langdale, and Grattan Bellow; the Bishops of Clifton, Nottingham,

THE NEWSPAPERS. PARIS, June 3.—Twenty-one administrative ap-pointments and six dismissals are gazetted. An article in the semi-official Monifour is interpreted as affirming the Government's intention to dis-solve the Chamber.

A violent article in Le Pays, openly recommend-

FRANCE.

A PROGRAMME.

A PROGRAMME.

PARIS, June 3.—A conspicuous note in the Moniteur announces that on the 16th the Government will meet an interpellation on President Mac-Mahon's message, and after a vote will call on the House to discuss the budget. If the House refuses the Government will apply to the Senate for permission to dissolve the Chamber.

GREAT BRITAIN.

JOHN LATHBOP MOTLEY.

LONDON, June 3. —John Lathrop Motley will be buried at Kensal Green to-morrow morning Dean Stanley preached the funeral sermon at West minster Abbey to-day.

THE POPE'S JUBILEE.

LONDON, June. 3.—The Pope's Jubilee was celebrated in Ireland with great solemnity. Religious processions passed through the streets in several

AFRICA.

EGYPT AND ARYSSINIA. CAIRO, June 3.—The King of Abyssinia has accepted the conditions proposed by Gordon Pasha, and a peace has been concluded between Egypt

and Abyssinia.

Liberia.

London, June 3.—Anthony Gardner has been re-elected President of Liberia.

BELGIUM. THE KING OF THE COCKPIT. Lieux, June 3.—The King of the Belgians held a reception here to-day. He told the delegates of the corporation that the situation in Europe was grave, and the Government would have to ask for subsidies for the army.

HOLLAND. DEATH OF HER QUEEN.
THE HAGUE, June 3.—Sophia Frederica Matilda,
Queen of Holaind, died to-day, aged 59.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. PLYMOUTH, June 3. — The steamship Pomerania rom New York, has arrived.

from New York, has arrived.

New York, June 3.—Arrived—The steamers Adriatic and City of Chester, from Liverpool.,

San Francisco, June 3.—Arrived—The Pacific Mail steamer Costa Rica, from Panama, via Acapulco and San Jiego, bringing the passengers of the City of San Francisco.

Sailed—The Russian gunboat Gornostal, with sealed orders. Moville, June 3.—The steamship Polynesian rom Montreal, has arrived.

GOV. YOUNG.

Columbus, O., June 3.—Gov. Young has concluded not to be a candidate for re-election, giving as a reason that his private business requires his personal attention.

Curious Chinese Feasts.

Dumb Animals.

The first day of the New Year's feasts is called by the Chinese Birds' Day (Kay-Yat), and is intended to bring to mind the utility of the feathered tribes as food. On this day the Chinese are expected to abstain from eating flesh, and it is frequently observed as a day of fasting. The second day is Dogs' Day (Ku-Yat). According to a Russian writer, the Chinese honor the dog so much that they have workmen whose special business it is to make coffins for dead dogs. They believe that the life of one of their sages was saved by a dog killing and eating the man who attempted to murder him, and yet the Chinese eat the flesh of the dog, which they consider a great delicacy. The third day, Hogs' Day (Chen-Yat), is celebrated in honor of a hog that drew a valuable manuscript out of a fire. The Chinese honor this animal by making its flesh their principal dish on this festive occasion. The fourth day, Sheep's Day (Yaong-Yat), is specially honored in memory of Pun-Koon-Venga, a shepherd who chothed himself with the bark of trees, and refused to make use of any port of the sheep either for food or clothing. The fifth day is Cows' Day (New-Yat). This day is consecrated to the cow that suckled an orphan, who afterward became a Mandarin, and built a temple in honor of the cow. Ma-Yat, or Horose' Day, the sixth day, is set apart to call to mind the usefulness of thus animal.

CRIMINAL NEWS. Cold-Blooded Attempt to Kill People on a Missouri Railroad.

The Engine Makes the Fatal Plunge, but the Coaches

Are Saved.

FIENDS INCARNATE.

Death of the Unfortunate Men on the Locomotive-Shots Fired by the Bandits.

FIENDS INCARNATE.

St. Louis, Mo., June 3.—As the express train on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad (late the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad) reached a point one and a half miles west of Woodend Station, fifty miles from St. Louis, at 9:20 last night, the engineer saw some kind of an obstruction on the track, and instantly applied the air-brakes, but not quickly enough, for, when reaching the spot where the obstruction was, the engine and baggage-car left the track and plunged down an embankment forty feet high. Samuel Richardson, fireman, and Dr. E. L. Atkinson, who were on the engine, were instantly killed, and Frank Caton, engineer, so oadly wounded that he died in two hours. Caton and Atkinson lived at Pacific City. The latter was Physician of the Railroad Company, and was riding on the engine with Caton, who was a personal friend. Richardson lived at Pierce City. Conductor Wilson was in the rear car at the time the air-brake was applied, and immediately ran forductor wilson was in the rear car's the time the air-brake was applied, and immediately ran for-ward and found the engine and baggage car down the embankment. He started at once for the engine, and on his way beard pistol shots, and a ball passed through his hat. Several other shots were fired, and the passengers say they saw five men standing near who were revealed by the flashes from their pistols, but nobody was hit. Two balls passed through the but nobody was hit. Two balls passed through the baggage-car, and, although two express messengers and the baggageman were in the car, neither of them were hit, or hurt by the ace dent. On examining the track it was found that the fish-bars connecting the rail on both sides of the rail moved so that the train would run down the embankment. A monkey-wrench, an iron pick, and a claw-bar were also found on the track. This, in connection with the shots fired and the men seen, left no doubt in the minds of the conductor and passengers that a diabolical scheme had been planned to run the whole train down the bank, rob the express and, plunder the passengers. That it was not carried out may be explained by the fact that the night was intensely dark, that it rained heavily, and that the train was only running at a speed of ten miles per hour, which prevented any passenger-cars leaving the track. There is no clew to the perpetrators of the fiendish act. The locomotive was capsized and badly wrecked.

ELLENTON. CHARLESTON, S. C., June 3.—Chief Justice Waite last night summoned the jury in the Ellenton cases into Court and found, on interrogating them, that they could only agree upon a verdict in the case of one of the eleven persons charged with the conspiracy. This was Abner W. Atkingen a men care of warred with the conspiracy. with the conspiracy. This was Abner W. Atkinson, a man over 60 years old, who was acquitted. The Judge then discnarged the jury, and the ten remaining prisoners were released on giving bonds for their appearance at the next term of Court. The counsel think it unlikely that these cases will ever again be tried. It is now known that the jury stood 6 to 6 on the question of general acquittal, the six whites being for and the six blacks against. The black jurymen, however, were willing to agree on a verdict convicting two of the accused and acquitting all the rest, but to this the six whites would not consent.

THE GREAT GRAB. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Indianapolis, June 3.—Harry Southgate, of trial for complicity in the robbery of the Indian tenced to seven years' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of \$10,000. The jury was out forty hours.

FIRES.

AT COLUMBUS, O. COLUMBUS, O., June 3.—The Holy Cross Cath-olic Church was partly destroyed by fire to-day. The fire occurred some time after the jubilee serv-The fire occurred some time after the jabilee services had been concluded, and it is supposed to have been caused by some of the drapery on the altar being blown by the wind into the fiames of a lighted candle. The fire spread rapidly, destroying the sitar, and, following the painted walls to the organ-loft in the other end of the room, destroyed the \$3,000 organ and decorations. Loss about \$6,000. There was an insurance of \$20,000 on the building and contents, but in what companies cannot be learned to-night.

AT UNION, S. C. CHARLESTON, S. C., June 3:—Fire broke out in the Town of Union to-day in the store of W. R. Briggs. Under a high wind half the best business portion was swept away, including the stores of J. T. Hill & Co., J. M. Gibbes & Co., Dunn & Co., J. S. Jacobi. R. F. Bergga, W. E. McNace, R. Davis, and other buildings, also the depot, the railroad shops, and several cars. Loss, \$100,000; insurance, \$30,000. Cause unknown.

AT MEMPHIS, TENN. MEMPHIS. Tenn., June 3.—At 2 o'clock this afternoon fire broke out in the saddlery store of Raynor & Co., 230 Main street, and burned out the workshops of that establishment. The stock was badly damaged by water. The loss will possibly reach \$10,000. Fully insured in local com-

NEAR HOLLAND, MICH. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
HoLLAND, Mich., June 3.—This morning at clock the barn of John Tenhoof, a farmer four miles south, was struck by lightning and burned, together with a large amount of hay. Loss and insurance not ascertained yet.

CASUALTIES.

ACCIDENT AT A HORSE-RACE. NEW YORK, June 3.—In the race for the Withers stake yesterday at Jerome Park, McGrath's horse Leonard was run into and knocked down, throw-ing the rider, Swim, who was severely injured. Leonard was hurt about the shoulders so much that he will probably not run again this season, it

A SAD ACCIDENT. COLUMBUS, O., June 3.—Mrs. William Boyd, of Winchester, last Friday night administered a dose of morphine, instead of quinine, as intended, to her child, which caused its death yesterday.

SUNSTROKE. SUNSTROKE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 3.—Mrs. Sheets, a
German lady, died suddenly to-day from the result of a sunstroke received Saturday.

A HORRIBLE EXPERIENCE.

A HORRIBLE EXPERIENCE.

Correspondence New York World.

Strictures of this place, who has just returned from a fishing excursion in the northern part of this county, relates the following thrilling incident which occurred near what is known as the German Flats on Monday last. Among the scattered families ilving there is one named Snyder. Near their farm are some fields that were once under cultivation, but which have been neglected by the owner, who lives in New York, and they have grown up with underbrush. The buildings of this deserted farm are also failing into decay, and in what was once the door-yard of the dwelling is an old well. The cattle of the neighboring farmers having free access to these fields, boards were lain across the well some years ago, and the brush having grown up about it, its existence was almost forgotten.

Frank Snyder, an S-year-old son of the farmer mentioned, was sent Monday, towards evening, to look up a cow that had wandered off in the woods. He frequently went on such errands, and his parents did not manifest any uncasiness at his being absent longer than usual until it grew dark, and he not yet returned. Thinking that he might have stopped at a neighbor's, about three-quarters of a mile distant, his father went after him. He was not there. Meantime a heavy thunder-shower had come up, and it had grown extremely dark. Mr. Snyder hurried back home. The boy did not come, and, it being evident that he was lost in the woods, the alarm was given throughout the settlement. Great excitement prevailed, and men with lanterns started out in various directions to look for the missing boy. The rain poured in torrents. About 10 o'clock one of the searching party, in passing through the lot containing the old well, heard a faint voice calling. "Papa!" Papa!" The farmer went in the direction of the sound and as the light of his lantern feli on the clump of bushes surrounding the well he discovered the lost boy lying on the ground. The man raised him to his feet. He was dripping wet and unable t

account of his adventure:

He had been unable to find the started tack home about 6 o'clock. We out a pheasant had flown out of the bushes he the Geomic of his seventare:

He had been unable to find the cow, and he started back home about 6 o'clock. When he went out a pheasant had flown out of the elump of bushes by the well, and upon reaching the lot, in coming back, he went over to see if the bird had a nest there. He stepped in on the boards covering the well, and one of them broke and he fell to the hottom. His descent was so adden that the boy did not at first comprehend where he was. The ice-cold water, in which he stood waist-deep on regaining his feet, recalied him to his senses. Except the streak of light that came down from the opening above, all was as dark as night.

He was at first nearly overcome with terror at his situation, and called loudly for help. But after a time he realised the folly of expecting to receive any response to his calls, and set about as cainly as possible for some way to except. The stones with which the walls of the well were laid were rough and jagged as far up as the boy could reach, and the chinks and crevices between them were large. Frank says that he knew the only way of escape that was open to him was to climb up the wall, aided by the jagged stones and cracks. Unfortunately the well was too wide to permit his placing a foot on either side, by which his ascent would have been comparatively easy. So he was compelled to creep up one side. After several attempts he drew himself from the water, one crevice affording a secure footing while he felt about for another. He could see by the opening above that the well was not very deep, and the little fellow says he prayed to God to give him strength to reach the top. His progress was very slow. The stones were damp and sippery, and as he slowly dragged himself up the wall his great fear was that he would miss some foothoid and fall to the bottom again. This fear was realized when the boy was half-way up. As he was feeting carefully above him for another crevice the stone upon which he was the second time precipitated into the water. Getting up to the point from which he He could feel the blood coze out from beneath his finger nails when he thrust his fingers in the crevices and drew himself up. After making a step upward he was obliged to stop and rest. At has he got to within four or five feet of the top. In reaching up for another crevice he found that quite a large atone had been placed in the wall, and in order & get another hold he must make his way either to the right or left. In edging around this obstacle his feet allipped out of a crack where he had placed them, leaving him clinging to the wall by the tips of his fingers. He could not recover his focking, and after sustaining h sweight for an instant by his fingers, his hold gave way, and, with a cry of agony, he plunged once more back to the bottom.

Frank says that he then gave up all hopes of getting out of the well. His strength was almost gone, and the thought of again dragging himself, with torn fingers and bleeding feet, up the wall was maddening. But he says he thought of his father and mother, and knew that they would be almost crazed at his long absence, and this nerved him to renew the attempt to escape. The rain was now falling, and everything was wrapped in the densest darkness. By the same slow and painful stages the boy made his way up the wall, after resting himself for several minutes standing in the chiling water. He says that it seemed to him as it must be nearly morning, so slow was the progress he had made. At last, in reaching up, he touched the boards covering the well. He was so overcome at this that he did not dare move for a long time for fear he would lose his hold again. Finally he feit cantiously about, and found the opening through which he had fallen. After a moment's rest he got both hands on the top of the well, sand, putting all his strength in the last effort, drew himself out on the ground. He took a step or two, and fell to the ground unconscious. When he recovered he saw the lamp of the man who discovered him and called. It must have been about 6:15 when he fell in the well. It wa

MURDEROUS BLACKS.

A Horrible Tragedy in the South Seas. The Cooktown correspondent of the Briedane Telegraph, writing on the 26th of February, gives the following narrative:

"The Douglas, schooner, belonging to a Mel-

"The Douglas, schooner, belonging to a Mel-bourne firm, having landed a general cargo in Cairns, proceeded on the 8th of January to Chilcot Island, about 200 miles due east, and worked for guano by that firm. To obtain a favorable wind, the Douglas went south as far as Flinder's Passage, anchoring on the way under Drink Island, near Cardweil. While there a canoe with three blacks came off, and were invited on board, and consented to so with the vessel on her voyage. On arriving came off, and were invited on board, and consented to go with the vessel on her voyage. On arriving at Chilcot, a small detached island, they found the Alexandra, brig, belonging to the firm, half loaded. Mr. Beaver, one of the firm, who was on board the Douglas, not having enough colored labor to screen the guano fast enough, determined to go back by the Alexandra, half-loaded as she was, and to fill up with cedar at the Daintiree. The brig accordingly left on the morning of the 15th, and took nearly all the fire-arms of the Douglas; the blacks were present when the transfer was effected. No one suspected danger on that uninhabited island, while the Daintiree was known to warm with Aboriginals, and the ten white men on swarm with Aborginais, and the ton white men on board would ever attempt to attack such a superior mamber, especially as they appeared quite cheerful and happy. That evening two white men. Cochrane and M Intosh, were on shore in a hut which had been erected, and which was stored with water and rations; two of the blacks were with them. In the early part of the night, white the white men which had been erected, and which was stored with water and rations; two of the blacks were with them. In the early part of the night, white the white men which and the property of the strokes and the strokes and the strokes and the strokes the stitutes of the bodies seem to have strokes, the stitutes of the bodies indicating that they could hardly have been aware of the deathstroke. Then, armed with the half-axes which had served for the murder, the two blacks swam off to the vessel. No one on the schooner suspected evil, and all the whites seem to have been asleep; probably the black was waiting for his comrades. Sortly they stole about their murderous work. Sortly they stole about many the store of dream, finding himself one mass of clotted blood, and chopped all over the head and arm. What saved him was that he had wrapped a ray and thick four bag over his shoulders as he lay down, and the bag was dirtted with the old and arm. What saved him was that he had wrapped a ray and thick four bag over his shoulders as he lay down, and the bag was dirtted with the old and arm. Thanks to take the head and arm. What saved him was that he had wrapped a ray and thick four bag over his shoulders as he lay down, and the bag was dirtted with the old art. Thanks to take the head and arm, the h

hitting him, he was never seen again. The survivors went to the island, and found the lof their companions in the hat, and made as Carras with the wounded. Arrived an inquiry was held, and the worst wounded were sent to hospital, where, under skillful treats they are progressing as well as could be exp

hospital, where, under skillful treatment, they are progressing as well as could be expected. I have only to add that the tribe to which the murderers belonged are of well-known ferocity. It was they who murdered two men—Smith and his mate—on Gouid Island four years ago, and it was they who met the crew of the Captain's boat from the shipwrecked brig Maria, near Tam O'Shanter Point, and killed four of them. No dount, also, the same ferocious savages had a share in the murder of Cohn and his wife near Cardwell. But I think that such an onslaught by three blacks on ten whites, at a place divided by some hundreds of miles of sea from the country of their tribe is quite unexampled in the history of Australia.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

REJECTED. The clouds in purple banks stretched wide, Like violets by a green brookside; The linden-boughs, together wed,
Waved and arched above your head; O'er the sea the winds came low; The bees' dull murmuring pulsed slow Beneath the words you said.

The haughty coldness of your face, And proud repose, so full of grace, Those measured words you quietly Spake in your disdain to me, Scarred my heart that summer-time; But breaking heart's faith was no crime In your mind's law, maybe.

And now you plead, "Let us be friends." What! think you that could make amends Meet for a life laid desolate? No, no! as sure as surest fate! Me in vain you beg, beseech:
I comprehend your fair, false speech?
Your friendship comes too late.
LULU M. W.

A BRAVE MAN.

A BRAVE MAN.

New York Times.

A few days since a bold New Bedford sea-captain and his wife sailed for Europe in a boat of a little less than two tons measurement. Of course, he has been called by every newspaper in the country a wonderfully bold and reckless man. There is no doubt that these epithets rightly belong to him; but, nevertheless, the mere fact that he has attempted to cross the Atlantic in a small sail-boat does not prove that he is exceptionally brave. If his boat is properly built for the special service required of her, she will probably carry him safely across the Atlantic. At this season he may expect fresh westerly breezes, but, with the exception of a possible thunder-storm while in the Gulf Stream, he will probably escape any severe gales. Even if he does meet with bad weather, he can safely ride it out with the help of a drag. He will be a long time at sea, but that he will safely reach his port of destination there is little doubt. His boat is much better fitted to navigate the Atlantic than were the vessels of Columbus, and in point of safety is probably quite tan peer of a modern Atlantic steamship. He is certainly the boldest man now living; but the mere fact of his going to sea in a small boat does not prove him to be such. It is when we reflect that he has voluntarily shut himself up with his wife for at least forty days on board a boat twenty feet long, that we are compelled to recognize his unique bravery, and to perceive in his wife a woman of unexampled and utter recklessness.

ceive in his wife a women to recklessness.

We may grant that the Captain and his wife are extremely devoted one to another, and have hitherto lived together in perfect peace. Still, they have nevertried the experiment of living towas may grant sine Capaniana and have hitherto lived together in perfect peace. Still, they have never tried the experiment of living together for forty days without the possibility of gether for forty days without the possibility of gether for forty days without the possibility of escaping from one another's presence. While residing in New Bedford, the Captain could always walk to the Fost-Office and refresh himself with cloves whenever there was the slightest cloud on the domestic hortzon, and, in like manner, his wife could always visit a neighbor when her husband showed a disposition to express those views in regard to buttons which have a tendency to cast a gloom over the happiest home. Whenever the Captain sat and silently drummed with his fingers on the table until his wife feit as if she "could perfectly fly," the back yard was always open to her, wherein to calm her mind by meditating upon the best method of inducing the family dog to abstain from hunting moles in the strawberry-bed: and when she herself pointed out to her husband at too great length his duty in regard to splitting kindlingwood, he could always affect to see a man disappearing around the corner who owed him \$5, and whom it was necessary for him to overtake without a moment's delay. Married people living on shore can always avoid serious disputes by timely flights. When Nature placed men's stores and offices down town and their homes up town, she evidently intended to furnish those occasions for the temporary separation of man and wife which render wedded love possible. It may be condicantly said that there is no real necessity for a man to shoot his wife, or for a wife to poison her husband, alo long as they live where the man can flee from the shadow of the coming stove-lid, and the woman can escape to her neighbor's at the first crackling that betokens a crash of the Third Commandment. Of course, this is not precisely an axiom, but it may be accepted as a rule which in nearly all cases may be safely followed.

The New-Bedford Captain

is not capable, she must either listen or jump overboard.

It may be urged that an affectionate couple will never proceed to such lengths of argument even in the confined space of a sall-boat. Of course, they will not suddenly and simultaneously perceive each other's extreme abrocity, but they will reach that point in time. For the first two days they will be affectionate and happy. On the third day the Cantain will find that a sunburnt nose does not add to his wife's attractiveness, and she will sak herself if it is possible for a woman to respect a man who uses tobacco. On the fourth day they will feel that married, life is a failure, and before the first week of the volyage is over they will even wish that they were dead. Having once entered upon an enterprise which demands an amount of bravery never yet displayed by any married man, the Captain will doubtless bring his wife safe to land, but as soon as the little vessel reaches the dock a man and a woman will be seen flying in opposite directions; the man seeking the shortest route to Siberia and the wife taking passage in the first steamer that will bring her back to the land where there is room enough for successful matrimony, and where there are divorce laws that soothe the broken heart.

THE VENUS OF MILO.

THE VENUS OF MILO.

Boston Journal.

The report that one of the missing arms of thi famous statue had been discovered is followed by the assurance of Gen. Meredith Read, the Ameri-can Charge d'Affaires at Athens. that both arms have been found on the Island of Milo within a distance of less than thirty controls. have been found on the Island of Millo within a distance of less than thirty feet from where the statue itself was taken in 1820. For the Senestt of those who will be ready to greet this announcement with head shakings, and even derision and cries of fraud, Gen. Read says: "The arms are exquisitely modeled. One holds a kind of disc or shield. The workmanship and the locality compel even the skeptical to acknowledge the authenticity of these wonderful relies." The test of the matter will be to forward the arms to the Louvre in Paris, where the mutilated statue has been in Paris, where the mutilated statue has been standing since 1834, waiting for the rest of her, and for the solution of the mystery that has hang over her lovely head ever since she came to the light of the modern world.

Those lost arms have been the theme of more wild speculation among artists and connoissears than the lost tribes of Israel have been to theologians. Each has had his notion about the peculiar position in which the body of the statue required them to be placed. There will be great curiosity to see who, or whether anybody, has hit right

The Sun speaks of an old hely who de \$70." Can this be? Perhaps the San she weighed \$70.—Graphic.

A young man from Auburn, N. Y., Texas this spring, has telegraphed father: "Fatted calf for one." The pay of a Russian Colonel I but it costs the Government can book with his name in it. — For

Globe.

The Rochester Democrat says: 'much talk about it that the truth come out at once,—Gail Hamilton Blaine's grandmother."

The humblest can do something to the local paper interesting. If you can faulting bank clerk, you can, at least orange peel and sprain your ear.—Re

Consolation is always soothing to the betterd Here is what a Western journalist offen to be readers: "Owing to the death of our chief cities there will be no editorial article on Tassay, is look out for a regular ripper on Wednesday!" There was only one clear left in the long and there were two young hopefuls struggling for in. The first little boy clutched it, but he sate solingly to his brother, "Never mand, Dick Fill smoke on it till I get sick, and then you can have it." And the heart of the other little boy we conforted. —Puck.

forted.—Puck.

A Missouri clergyman is asked to vacais the plust because he had three wives living and a pected of having poisoned the fourt. Can congregations are becoming so particular that she a while a clergyman will not be permitted to any worldly enjoyment at all.—Norrison living the proposed to the permitted to any worldly enjoyment at all.—Norrison living the proposed to the permitted t A GAMIN'S GENEROSITY.

Detroit Free Press.

There was crape hanging to a dow on Bealingstreet, yesterday forenoon, and a boy 6 or 7 year old stood at the gate with pale face and relays.

through the bars of the gate, when he cann also of the crape.

"Some body dead?" he asked.

"Yes, my pa!" gasped the little one.

"Hokey! but that's taff!" exclaimed in in, and he began searching his pockets. After dicovering that his personal property amounted there nalls, an old eight stub, and a chy pip, is said: said:

"See here, bub, I'd like to give you caner, a knife, or sunthin' to kinder make you teel sub but I can't do it. Pm dead broke and feels' is sick, but I'll tell you what I'll do. I could be you up in one minute, but you can come sat he and I'll heller like a leon, and all the boys around will think you are the wickedest agater east of the avenue."

The small boy might have appreciated the metive, but he didn't accept the offer.

A FLORIDA MUNCHAUSENISM A correspondent from Sanford, Ora sends us the following snake story, his known character, we believe true. are sequainted with either the habits was prevented from making the trip ite mass, but, as the next best strategic movement, fell and went up on the outside of the pantalons, on the man's shoulder, saw the heard name exit, and jumped down and cau, if it. It was done so quickly that Mr. English hadn't time get scared."

THE WEATHER.

Washington, D. C., June 4-1 a. m.—For the Upper Mississippi Valley and upper lake regis elight changes in pressure or temperature, value winds, mostly from the south and west clarated and possibly constant. partly cloudy weather, and po

6:53a, m. 29.94 88 59 N. W., fresh. 11:19a, m. 29.95 73 35 W. fresh. 22:00p. m. 29.93 79 84 W. fresh. 22:00p. m. 29.93 79 86 W. fresh. 23:00p. m. 29.93 77 38 W. fresh. 24:00p. m. 29.92 70 66 W. fresh. 24:00p. m. 29.92 70 66 W. fresh. 24:00p. m. 29.92 70 86 W. fresh. 24:00p. m. 29.92 70 W. fresh. 24:00p. m. 29.92 70 W. fresh. 24:00p. m. 29.92 70 W. fresh. 24:00p. m. 29.92 60 70 W. fresh. 24:00p. m. 29.92 60 70 W. fresh. 24:00p. 24:00p. 24:00p. m. 29.92 60 70 W. fresh. 24:00p. 24:00p Maximum thermometer. 80: minimum. 65.

WENERAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHIOAGO, June 3-Min

GRAND RAPIDS. GRAND RAPLOS, Mich., June 2.—At the lection for School Trustees of this city 0. Godwing received four more votes than any discounted and the school trustees of the control person in the Third Ward, but was counted on by the Board of Education when the return was canvassed, on the belief that he was not a fee-holder. He asserts that he is, and many attorest say the same thing, and that he should not im-been counted out. Discussion of the topic has ex-cupied much time of the replic and caused allow been counted out. Discussion of the topic cupied much time of the public and caused seeling. To-night the Board of Education for refused to put his name on the roll as ognize him as a member by a vote of 10 to 6 case will probably go to the Supreme Cont. Board of Education to-night elected Laure Wolcott, President; Henry B. Fallas, Servand re-elected James C. Darragh Treasure, A. J. Daniels Superintendent of city schools.

OBITUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuss.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Mrs. Elizabeth Fries authoress, died to-day in this city from special properties. The special properties of the special properties and the special properties of the special properties. After this venture seried W. A. Ellet, a distinguished chomistical work. The special properties and other historical works, and in 1853, and in 185 lowing years, "Pioneer Women of B" "Summer Rambles in the West," "American Society," "Court Circles o public," and many other volumes. Sha frequent contributor to the magazit writer for the newspapers.

New Yoak, June 3.—Edgar A. Hewlof the Insurance Uhronicle, died here years.

Special Dispatch to The Tribu Onana, Neb., June 3.—Myers M Leavenworth, a guest at the Empir tered the bar-room of the house at a q

DEADWOOD, D. T., June 3.—Pierson's to mill, located at Central City, after a nature, cleaned up 350 ounces of gold, which on exhibition in the window of the base city. The ore (157 tons) which was crusted

PARIS.

me Details of the Great P.

arshal MacMahon's Monare Clerical Coup d' Etat. The President's Letter to Julea and Mr. Simon's Reply.

Violent Excitement in the French Anticipations and Forebodin

The low Ministry-Centralistic and Character of Its Members.

special Correspondence of The Trans. France, May 18.—It was my five you an account of the Salon in this grave political complications which the grave political complications which dealy arisen, nobody kn are how or we delige me to defer it until another occurs. The telegraph will have bornewall refer to, in its naked outlines; the salone will be interested to hear the decisis which has replaced the comparation with the salone of this country by PROFOUND ALARM AND DISTRON the 24th of May, 1873.—about the 24th of May, 1873.—about the consequently,—the Government.

on the 24th of May. 1873,—about age consequently,—the Government of age consequently,—the Government of age overthrown, and succeeded by the MacMahon, who assumed power as the the Right, or Conservative Monarchist National Assembly, including under National Assembly, including under leasing the three groups of the Legibeanists, and Bonapartiets. A Ministre, with the Duke de Broglie at its he sioned to do its worst to understroy the growing attachment of destroy the growing attachment of Republican institutions, and, if that we republican institutions, and, if that we dissension. The Constitution voted by bly seemed at first a blow from which hardly rally. The elections crushed party, as a party, out of the arena, diminished the feeble for Legitimista, and gave the an overwhelming majority in liouse; while they left the Senate and the control of the cont

if you please) and Constitutionalists ans. The Bonapartists have also gain addition to their numerical strengt addition to their numerical actions. As was natural, or would a most countries professing to be govern tionally, on the opening of the new I was necessary to adopt a Liberal attituitie it might be relished by MacMaldiscomfited knot of intriguers form mate circle. M. Buffet, of perfdictions are not seen to the majority, whose ideas are in the reterances of M. Gambetta. changes in a Liberal direction unavoidable, and a Ministry the moderate policy of Centre, with Jules Simon at came into existence at the end of limits have been hoped that this would to satisfy all parties. Jules Simon is disputable integrity. His eloque and this of a french Minister with the approval of the proposition of the series of the solution of the series of the se

an active, albeit an unofficial, of the day, and of course

the President have for two years been Re he friends and personal advisers are tures as de Brogine, Fourtou, Depeyra, fet,—the most detested and detostab Prance just now.

Jules Simon has anceumbed, like m There is, however, a marked different manner of his fall. On Tuesday, a 1 proposal was made at Versailles to clause of the Press law of 1875—a rigorement which we owe to M. Dufauro-reliacks on foreign sovereigns. At presentacks on foreign sovereigns. At presentacks render their author Hable to to Correctional Police. It was proposed to wiral by jury. M. Jules Simon support tion as an advisable and just mean direction of the liberty of the press, carried by a large majority.

MACMAHON'S LETTER TO SIMO The next morning (the leth inst.) Ms Mahon, without any word of warning o tion, addressed the following letter transport to the control of the press, carried by a large majority.

manded [N. B.—An alusion to the Cassay Yet, in several deliberations of the Counce in that of yesterday morning. It had been do not the President du Conselland that Garde President du Conselland the Garde President du Index and the Garde President du Conselland the Santa Santa Conselland the Cabinet raises the question whether decided the Cabinet raises the question whether acred authence influence over the Chamber acred authence in fluences over the Chamber acred authences in fluences are acred and acred acre

Marcehal Dr. McMa.
President of the
President's. A letter written in
could have but one meaning. M. Simol
instantly tendering his resignation.
followed by that of the other members
inst, most of whom were attending the
President's. The president of the other members
inst, most of whom were attending the
Pricard, the distinguished Republice
when the news of the Marshal's extraor
high manded proceeding was brought
whole affair was so unexpected and
thomal that it assumed something wer
character of a coup d'etat. In 1849 Le
leon penned a letter very similar to Mi
Although taken utterly by surprise. It
thought it right to reply to this insultin
gait. At the suggestion of his friends,
by gave orders that his family and priva
whould be transferred from the Minist
terieur (in the Place Beauvau) to his
On. 10 Place de la Madeleine. As soo
arrangements were terminated, he wr
pended letter to the Marshal:

Simon's REPLI TO MACMAHO
PARIS. May 16. 1877.—Monstear le Pre
Roublique: The letter of resigning the fa
had thought at to intrust me with. But,
Ton regret, M. le Marschal, that I was no

bounts, am obliged to add a few explanation bounts, and obliged to add a few explanation bounts, and the Chamber on Saturday, when the first relation to the Municipal Councils was discripted it also. I was kept here by indiay resided it also. I was kept here by indiay cannot until the second reading. I had considered the second of the public sittings was a cased until the second reading. I had considered the second of the matter with M. Bassand until the second reading. I had a rendezvous with the second of the present the second with the second of the pression of the

seeded to clear up the n of the statue, for while seen that it was a v at least a copy of that a denied that it is a ven will be seen that it is a ven will It is barely

QUIPS. were do they - Puck. f an old lady who died ..

eigar left in the hox and pefuls struggling for it. tched it, but he said con-

D. C., June 4—1 a. m.—For the ideal Valley and upper lake regroup pressure or temperature, variable om the south and west, clear or eather, and possibly occasional

CAL OBSERVATION.

CHICAGO, June 3.

The Int. Wand. Rn. Weather.

SS 59 N. W., fresh. Fair.

To 34 W., fresh. Clear.

To 35 W. fresh. Fair.

To 36 W. fresh. Fair.

To 37 W. fresh. Fair.

To 67 To W. fresh. Fair.

To 67 To W. fresh. Fair.

To 70 W. fresh. Fair. ometer. 80: minimum. 83.

ERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHIOAGO, June 3—Midnight.

Thr. Wind. Eain Weather | 00 | W. brisk | Fair. |
54	S. gentle	Fair.
65	S. W. fresh	Clear.
67	Caim	Fair.
63	S. W. gentl	Fair.
63	S. W. gentl	Fair.
63	Caim	Fair.
63	Caim	Clear.
64	Caim	OI Lt. rate.
65	Caim	OI Lt. rate.
66	Caim	OI Lt. rate.
67	Caim	OI Lt. rate.
68	S. fresh	Clear.
73	E. gentle	Fair.

RAND RAPIDS,
Dispatch to The Tribuna.

A. Mich., June 2.—At the late tool Trusteets of this city O. H. I four more votes than any other rd Ward, but was counted out by ucation when the returns were a belief that he was not a free-ris that he is, and many attorneys g, and that he should not have. Discussion of the topic has cea of the public and caused a little the Board or Education formally his name on the roll and recomber by a vote of 10 to 6. The go to the Supreme Court. The con to-night elected Laurens W. H.; Henry B. Fallass, Secretary; ames C. Darragh Treasurer, and perintendent of city schools. RAND RAPIDS.

OBITHARY. OBITUARY, spatch to The Tribina.

six—Mrs. Elizabeth Fries Ellet, day in this city from apoplexymown by her maiden name, immis. Before she had fairly she wrote poems which were After this venture she maradistinguished chemist. She a distinguished chemist. She women of the Revolution, works, and in 1852, and follower women of the West, in the West, "Queen of "Court Circles of the Repoter volumes. She was also butter to the magazines and a spapers.

he his wife. Madame de MacMainon, on the control, has nextreme relish for power. She plays as settire, albeit an unofficial, part in the politics of the most pronounced sort. After all, the poor Marchal is hat a man. In private life the "gray man" is often "the better horse." Then everyness know that, though the nominal counselors of the freedeath have for two years been freepablicans, in friends and personal advisers are such creatives as a Brogine, Fourtou, Depeyre, and Buffiel—the most detested and detestable men in France inst now.

Jules Simon has succumbed, like many more. There is, however, a marked difference in the maner of his fall. On Tuesday, a Bonapartist typoal was made at Versailles to amend the cause of the Frees law of 1875—a rigorous enactivate with the wow to M. Dufaure—relating to attain on foreign sovereigns. At present such attains rander their author liable to trial by the Correctional Police. It was proposed to substitute with by jay. M. Jules Simon supported the molian as an advisable and juist measure in the service of the liberty of the press, and it was camed by a large majority.

MACMAHON'S LEFFER TO SIMON.

The Bell morning (the 16th inst.) Marshal MacMahon's LEFFER TO SIMON.

The Bell morning (the 16th inst.) Marshal MacMahon's LEFFER TO SIMON.

The Bell morning the loth inst.) Marshal MacMahon's the following letter to Jules and the service of the beautiful put forward the service of the service of the loth inst.) Marshal MacMahon's LEFFER TO SIMON.

The service with any first the following letter to Jules and the lother with might have been neglet with a provided (N. H.—An alusion to the Cassagnac trials), it is several deliberations of the Council, and even having the service of which you rourself quite recently defended by marshal to be seen fall that the Chambor of which you rourself quite recently defended to which you rourself during the following the might be seen felt that the Chambor of which you rourself during the service of the service of the lepaths. The service of t an obliged to add a few explanations upon two the property of av with the Commission.

icased to understand, M. le President, the mobilion leads me to enter into these details. At a strike it am leaving the Council, I have had to any position perfectly clear. I dare hardly add, speaking as a citizen, not as a Minister, that I most lively with to be replaced by men belong-to myself, to the Conservative Republican party. To months part I have had the duty of advising, has lest time I have the isonor of writing to you, are to express a desire inspired solely by patriot-

sept, M. le Marechal, the homage of my re-Julus Simon.

PARIS. ied the greatest anxiety. A meeting ablican fractions was instantly called at the ablican fractions was instantly called at the addition; and a dietel, to discuss the attantion; and a blutton passed, deciding that the action of the dutton passed, deciding that the action of the created the greatest anxiety. Are there it has Republican fractions w.3 instantly called at the Grand Hotel. to discuss the satuation; and a resolution passed, deciding that the action of the President should be protested against next day at Versailles. The meeting was presided over by M. Gambetta. When the ex-Dictator drove up to the Grand Hotel, he was enthusiastically received by the immense crowd assembled on the boulevards. Shouts were raised of "Vive Gambettal" "A bas les Jesuites!" and the most violent excitement reigned between the Rue Scribe to the Rue Montmartre while the deliberation of the Deputies continued. To guard against any attempt at a riot, the streets were patrolled by mounted troops and strong bodies of police. Altogether, the night of the 16th of May was a close copy of that other remarkable night of the 24th of May, 1873. I was on the Boulevard Montmartre on the latter occasion, and well remember the scene,—the serried crowds that lined the pavement, the gesticulating groups of amateur debaters in the doorways and at the cafes, and the tramp, tramp of the sergents-de-ville. I happened to be sitting outside the Cafe de la Terrasse, watching a procession of anti-MacMahonists march past towards the Bastille. Suddenly somebody called out. "They're coming!" Mindful of old unpleasant stories of the 2d of December, we all rushed to the conclusion that the troops were upon us. With a mighty, nimble bound, we leaped from our seats and made for the rear, which was, in this case, on the other side of the cafe-door. Nobly regardless of damage to chairs and tables, we retreated, upsetting glasses and bottles on our strategie way. I forget whether I paid for that bock. We looked out again for the solders, but they didn't come that time!

THE ORDER OF THE DAY.

A'esterday the order of the day adopted at the Grand Hotel was presented at the seance of the Chamber at Versailles by M. Gambetta, and voted by a majority of 350 to 153. It runs as follows:

The Chamber, considering that, to fulfill the mission Details of the Great Political Crisis. al MacMahon's Monarchical and Clerical Coup d' Etat. ent's Letter to Jules Simon, and Mr. Simon's Reply." Anticipations and Forebodings. In let Hinistry-Centralistic and Bureaucratic Character of Its Members. hedel Correspondence of The Tribuna.

In France, May 18.—It was my intention to me recount of the Salon in this letter, but are political complications which have suddisten, sobody knaws how or why exactly, as to defer it until another opportunity. The telegraph will have brought you the refet to, in its naked outline; but probably will be interested to hear the details of the which has replaced the comparative quiet tightion of this country by meanous Alarem and Distrust.

OPOUND ALARM AND DISTRUST. 26th of May. 1873, —about four years

events they did everything they could to sow, colon. The Constitution voted by the Assemmend at first a blow from which they could by rally. The elections crushed the Alarmist party, out of the political adminished the feeble forces of the innits, and gave the Republicans correlating majority in the Lower while they left the Senate almost evenly is into two great groups of "Conservatives"

in a Liberal direction were found able, and a Ministry representing moderate policy of the Left

modesile, and a Ministry representing moderate policy of the Left is, with Jules Simon at its head, a size existence at the end of last year. It is there been hoped that this would have served this all parties. Jules Simon is a man of intuitie integrity. His eloquence is almost as a man of his old colleague and rival of the feetperber, Gambetta. His Liberal ideas do made activayance, even when they seem as; and he entered upon the thankless duties fruch Minister with the approval of moderate of both sides. Unfortunately he had never certy support of Gambetta. In addition, he dinned in a most difficult position. Himself

reofound Alaem AND DISTRUST.

to the 3th of May, 1873, —about four years resequently,—the Government of M. Thiers received by that of Marshal Mahos, who assumed power as the nominee of Ept, or Conservative Monarchist side of the Ept, or Conservative Monarchist side of the Ept, or Conservative Monarchist side of the Legitimists. Or the Legitimists of the Legitimists, or the bake de Broglie at its head, commissed to do its worst to undermine and the growing attachment of the people to replace these by a Monarchy in some form, Considered the Ept, and the Monarchy in some form, Considered the Ept, and the Indianal Constrain, or Heréditary. The failure the intigat, through the complete dissimilarity the intigat, through the complete of the complete leaning toward the Left succeeded.

The Monarchists hoped that he would ere long in the Monarchists hoped that he would ere long in the side of the distilled the Monarchists hoped that he would ere long in the side of the distilled the Monarchists hoped that he would ere long in the Monarchists hoped that he would ere long in the side of the distilled the Monarchists hoped that he would ere long it would be the manufacture of the second of the distilled the Monarchists hoped that he would ere long it would be the monarchists they did everything they could be sowered. The Constitution voted by the Assem-

lican principles. which can alone suarantee order and prosperity at home and peace abroad: and passes to the order of the day.

Two courses were open to the Marshal. The first and logical one was, of course, to offer the formation of a new Cabinet to M. Gambetta; and, of course, being so evidently the proper one, it was sure of not being adopted. The other was more dangerous, most violent, and full of menace to the peace and welfare of France. It lay in the formation of a reactionary Monarchist Ministry, and must lead eventually to a dissolution, followed by fresh elections. Of a dead certainty a strong Republican majority would be returned, this time more radical and revolutionary than ever. Marshal MacMabon will then have either to begin all over again, to resign, or to piay the old coup-d'etat card. A pleasant prospect for the country. Doubtless it will be duly grateful to the party of "Moral Order," as the Monarchists style themselves.

THE NEW CABINET.

The President has chosen the second course. This day's Journal Officies contains the list of the new Ministers, who, without exception, belong to the Right. The Duc de Broglie (Orleanist) is appointed President of the Council and Keeper of the Scals; M. de Fourtou—a prorbunced Bonapartistism and Minister of Agriculture; M. Brunet, Minister of Public Worship and Fine Arts; M. Caillaux goes to the Finance Department; while the Duc Decazes and Gen. Berthaut retain the portfolios they at present possess at the Foreign Office and Ministry of War. For the moment the Marine will be administered by Gen. Berthaut.

These men represent Centralization, Clericalism, and Bureaucracy—the three great curses of French Government—in their worst form. It is impossible to foresee what evils may grow out of the nominations.

sible to foresee what evils may grow out of the nominations.

I have used the expression "coup d'etat" more than once in this letter. To show you that they are not mere words. I may mention that Jules Simon, in conversation with a friend, remarked, two days ago, "I attribute my fall to the vile intrigues set on foot by former Ministers of the Empire. In a regularly-constituted Republic, you see me forced to make room for the son of Napoleon."

A GOVERNMENTAL BULLETIN.

ANTI-CONSTITUTIONALISTS

Type please) and Constitutionalists or Republicans. The Bonapartists have also gained a certain addition to their numerical strength in both losses. As was natural, or would be natural in not constitute professing to be governed constitutionally, on the opening of the new Parliament it suscessary to adopt a Liberal attitude, however line it night be reliabled by MacMahon and the demostied knot of intriguers forming his intimals diede. M. Buffet, of perfidious memory, su sent about his business, and a Dufaure-Ricard-luncet Cabinet succeeded. This was a step in the right direction, but it did not go far enough to said the majority, whose ideas are to be found it he niterances of M. Gambetta. Subsequent claums in a Liberal direction were found A GOVERNMENTAL BULLETIN,
Dispatches to London Times.
PARIS, May 17.—In the lobbies of the Chamber
this after and the agitation was great. News
from abroad had stirred the Marshal and those
about him. They perceived that all Europe regarded the event as a coup d'etat, and they foresaw the fatal consequences which it might engender. The Havas Agency, therefore, hastened to
publish, by order, the following, which was posted
up in the lobbies, and around which the Deputies
collected:

collected:

"The President of the Republic received various political personages this morning. The President expressed to every one his firm desire to maintain the policy of peace with all the Powers, and to repress, with the greatest firmness, whatever Ultramontaine demonstrations might be

M. Gambetta ascended the tribune amid profound silence. Never did the chief of the Radical party display greater, more bitter, more overpouring eloquence, and never did he obtain such applaase, the Right maintaining a silent, dismayed attitude. Only from having heard this speech and being present at the scene could any one understand how much the earnestness of the situation added to the orator's habitual eloquence. He commenced by declaring that he intended to be calm and moderate, but soon, under the stimulus of the applause, and from his own passion, he became vehement, and carried the Left with him. He said:

'I am fulfilling a daty in bringing before the Chamber the expression of the sensation already-evinced in the Departments, according to the telegrams reaching us. To prevent that sensation being transformed into passion, this Chamber GAMBETTA'S SPEECH.

grains reactioned into passion, this Chamber outh or arrive at a locked and enlightened solution. Amid the reners! conddence of Parliament in the Cabinet, on the morrow of the most ordinary discussions, when France, with a necessary patiotic neutrality, is trying to retrieve her resources, people suddenly heard that the President of this Republic, from makeover motives, has depublic and the control of the Government, people were forced to see that, very probably in the domain of domestic as of foreign policy, there were around the President—of whose loyalty and patriolism no-bow the control of the Government impelling him in the career of ventures. The nation asks whether there is not an influence by the side of the Executive against which the best intentions are powerless, and the President has seen he was being drawn on to an influence by the side of the Executive against which the best intentions are powerless, and the President has seen he was being drawn on to an inclined plane, for the notice just posted up seems intended to trangullid encogations abroad. The President has deemed it necessary to repeat to politicians his devotion to peace and his resolve to repress Ultranontane intriuses. Now, we asked nothing else on the 4th of May, and that is the very text of our Order of the Day. Remaining the twerty text of our Order of the Day. Remaining the twenty the control, it is not true what you have been deceived, and, in no way asking to enter into your Councils, we ask you to revert to the spirit of the Counciltution, which is your protection and ours. We ask for the loyal carrying on of the Government of the country by the country. It is not true what you have been led to sign—drive the country of the country of

Left, the President begging the Senators to sider that a Presidential Message was being and that interruptions would be unbecoming and disrespectful.] M. Dufaure vainly endeavored last year, in the last discussion on the budget, to prevent innovations which he justly regarded as very deplorable. The same defeat was reserved for the President of the late Cabmet on very serious points of legislation, as to which he had agreed with me that no medification should be allowed. (M. Julies Simon—"I ask to speak on a personal fact." Warm applause on the Left.) After these two attempts, equally devoid of success, I could not take a step further in the same path without appealing to or demanding support from another section of the Republican party,—that which thinks the Republic cannot be firmly established without having as a complement and consequence the radical modification of all our great institutions, judicial, financial, and military administrations. (Murmurs on the Left.) This programme is well knows. Those who profess it are agreed on all that it contains; they differ among themselves only as to the suitable time and means of carrying it out. Neither my conscience mor my patriotism permits me to share, even afar off and as regards the future, in the triumph of these ideas. I do not think it opportune either to-day or to-morrow, or at any period, that they should prevail. They would only engender disorder and the degradation of France. I will neither try its application myself nor facilitate its trial by my successors. (Laughter on the Left.) As long as I am the depository of power I shall make use of it to the whole extent of its legal limits to oppose what I regard as the rain of my country. (Tree bien." on the Right.) But I am convinced that the country thinks as I do. It was not the triumph of those theories which it wished

Left.) As long as I am the depository of power I shall make use of it to the whole extent of its legal limits to oppose what I regard as the ruin of my country. ("Tree bien.") on the Right.) But I am convenced that the country thinks as I do. It was not the triumph of these theories which it wished at the last elections. That is not what was announced to by those who took advantage of my name and declared themselves resolved to astain my power. Were it questioned anew, and in a was to prevent any misunderstanding, it would, I am sure, reject this confusion. I have had, then, to choose—and it was my constitutional right—advisers who think like me on this point, which is, in reality, the only one in question. I remain none the less now, as hitherto, firmly resolved to respect and maintain the institutions which are the work of the Assembly from which I hold power, and which have constituted the Republis. Until 1880 I am the only man who could propose a change. I meditate nothing of the kind. All my advisers are, like me, determined to work the institutions loyally; and are incapable of striking any blow at them. I offer these considerations to your reflection and to the judgment of the country. To allay the emotion caused by recent incidents, I shall invite you to suspend your sittings for a certain time. (Much Interruption and ironleas exclamation on the Left). When you resume them you will be able, suspending all other business, to apply yourself to the discussion of the Budget, which it is so important to oring soon to a conclusion. (Fresh interruption on the Left). Meanwhile, my Government will watch over the public peace. (Agitation.) At home it will suffer nothing that will imperil it abroad. It will be maintained, I am confident, notwithstanding the agitations troubling one part of Europe, thanks to the good relations we maintain and mean to keep with all the Powers, and to that policy of neutrality and abstention which has quite recently been explained to you, and which you have confirmed by your unanimou

and the President confirming this, the Senate separated.

IN THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES,
M. de Fourtou appeared at the tribune. For ten minutes there were cries, menacing gestures, invectives, and ontburst of anger from Right as well as Left. M. de Fourtou remained impassive. He showed himself to be one of those men, produced by stormy times, who devoted their intelligence and courage to any enterprises where it is a question of conquering or perishing,—men without whom coups d'elat would be impossible, and who, in turn, would be impossible without coups d'elat. The cries of the Left could not affect him, and he smiled disdainfully when a foolish voice on the Left exclaimed, "As pilori?" On quiet being restored, he commenced reading the message already communicated to the Senate. The Left listened in silence up to the passage affirming that M. Dufaure and M. Simon had no majority, and they protested at two or three other points, while the Right applicated at the end. I need scarcely describe the repressed fury of the Left. In vain did M. Gambetta try to speak. The minority, now master of the field, indulged in desfening clamor. When silence was restored, M. Grevy exhorted the left to remain on the ground of legality, and to return home in calmness and confidence. Adding that M. Gambettia would be able to speak on ressembling, he declared the Chamber porograed to the 16th of calmness and confidence. Adding that M. Gam-betts would be able to speak on ressembling, he declared the Chamber prorogued to the 16th of June. The Left, returning to a rather obsolete fashion, gave three cheers for the Republic, and returned to Faria, a great and anxious growd await-ing them and cheering the well-known men.

WOMEN ON THE SCHOOL BOARD. To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, June 2.—It is already known to many of the readers of THE TRIBUNE that a movement is in progress to petition the Mayor to place women on the Board of Education, A few reasons why such action on the part of his Honor would be em-inently wise and fitting may be briefly stated. The "Woman's-Rights" agitation has been going on so long that even the slowest minds have been somewhat disturbed by it. The current of popular thought has set in a new direction within the last thought has set in a new direction within the last quarter of a century, and few are now found who adhere to the extreme old-fashioned notions concerning woman and her work in the world. Assuming, then, that the more intelligent sentiment of the community is not opposed to the participation of women in some of the outdoor and more business-like affairs of the world, we have only to consider why the School Board may not very property constitute one of these new not very properly constitute one of these new provinces of duty. It is urged by the shrewd and practical observer that the Board of Education is not all that the dignity of its name imparts. Instead of being a body of grave and reverend schoolmen filled with learning and burning with zeal in behalf of popular education, it is quite as apt to be composed largely of the politician order of men, selected for other reasons than special qualifications for the office. One of this class of objectors pointed out to a friend of the writer how it was deemed necessary in the appointment of a School Board to bear in mind the different sects and nationalities of the community, and see that each was duly represented. Without stopping to question how far a government like ours can afford to pay any regard to sectarian differences, it is sufficient to remark that no mention was made why these different classes could not be as well represented by women as men. Another objection, that much of the work of the Board is of a financial nature, relating to the disbursement of funds, and that therefore women are altogether disqualified for a position upon it, may be met by the reminder that every year shows a largely-increasing number of women engaged in business, and demonstrating to the world that the art of money-making is not one understood by one sex only. The old argument that women are taxpayers, and should be allowed a voice in the distribution of funds towards which they are legally constrained to contribute, is a good one, and applies very properly to the case in hand.

Not to intrude upon your time-and space, mention need be made of only one other class of objectors. There is a small but eminently respectable minority of thinkers, extremely radical, and wholiv secular in their views, who are hesitating whether women should be allowed any increase of political power, in consideration of her religions fanaticism and bigotry. The objections they are those founded on the interests of the State as opposed to the Church, and they reason, not unwisely, that many sectarian questions are now at issue in the government of our schools, which women who are pure religionists wou not all that the dignity of its name imparts. In-stead of being a body of grave and reverend school-men filled with learning and burning with zeal in

AN AERIAL VOYAGER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Chricago, Juno 3.—In 1831 I was a powdermonkey aboard the Minnesota, Commodore Stringham's flag-ship. To amuse Gen. Butler, who then commanded at Fortress Monroe, and a party of his friends, I leaped from the main-royal yard with a parachute of my own make,—made of a bit of an old sail, a few sticks, and a bit of sizing to hold it together. For \$5, to cover expenses, I will jump from any house or any procurable elevation in Chicago. I write this merely as a saggestion to the proprietors of hotels and other lofty buildings wherein many persons are engaged and liable to suffer by fire. In the parachute I used, the stays (or ribs) were placed outside the canvas, which I consider a material point in their construction.

No relation to the Admiral).

BOSTON.

Meeting of the Young Men's Christian Union. Phillips Brooks Opens the Ball and Says Some Fine Things.

Robert Collyer Is Very Jolly and Tells a Few Stories.

Dr. Bellows Compares Mr. Coll-

yer to Macaulay. And Everybody Is Happy.

Boston, May 31.—To look at the sea of heads on floor and balcony, tier over tier, last night in Music Hall, on the occasion of the Young Men's Christian Union. Meeting, was to get an idea, at the very beginning, of the great interest that a great part of the community must take in this Association. The interest, as I have said, was intensified by Mr. Moody's late attack upon it on account of its catholicity, its all-embracing spirit, which takes in Jew and Gentile.—any young man of any creed who desires to associate himself with a body of this nature. When the big guns of the evening appeared upon the platform, and these were the chosen speakers.—Phillips Brooks, Robert Collyer, and Mr. Bellows of New Tork,—the usual storm of applause greeted them. Mr. Bellows, however, was too late to open the ball, and Phillips Brooks, Boston's physical and, some think, mental giant, was called upon to perform that office. As it happened to be Decoration-Day, everybody had to say something at most of the meetings of the day upon the War of the Rebellion. Of course, this constant iteration of this theme gets to be a little tiresome and hackneyed. Beforehand we feel that we know all that's coming; all that

ing; all that RED WHITE AND BLUE FINE SENTIMENTALITY of heroes and honor, and flag-flying flourish, that talks as if every mother's son who went into that struggle went only from motives of entire self-sac-rifice, and never for the mixed ones of excitement, and ambition, and necessity of worldly work and place. And so, when Phillips Brooks started on the war-path, I thought we were in for the usual "banging of de trumpets," and I braced myself for the encounter. There was the first few flourishes of the trumpet, and then there was one of the finest expressions of thought in the finest

the finest expressions of thought in the finest strain of directness and earnestness that I have ever listened to. In the aliusion to the Rebellion

strain of directness and earnestness that I have ever listened to. In the allusion to the Rebellion days, the contrast to these days of peace was spoken of, and this fine difference in the characters of that time and this presented: "The character formed in those flery times of battle was like cast-iron, and, splendid as it was, partook of the brittleness of that kind; but the character formed in the days of peace, out of the daily and hourly struggles with the petity trails and temptations, was like wrought-iron, every little method in the working of which goes to make it more compact and enduring." With

SUBTLE SKILL AND REFINEMENT

Mr. Brooks touched upon the late little difference where Mr. Moody comes in as critic of his orthodox brethren who join hands with the Union. How well he ignored and "touched with flying finger" each difference, at the same time signifying his own cathodicity in regard to Mr. Moody's movement, will be seen at a glance. Very adroitly making a point of the great toleration which reugned amongst the soldiers, he said that it was the tolerance that reigned always amongst earnest men; that the man who dares to quarrel with another man for the way in which he does a thing has not got his heart thoroughly set upon the doing of that thing. All the tolerance that comes from anything case except that deep, underlying, personal earnestness, that setting the soul upon the doing of the thing, is good for nothing—is indeed a perfectly useless thing. If now, in our day, a deeper devotion to the same ideas, to the ideas of God and the country, can breed in us a tolerance to one another's differences of opinion and feeling, then we have a right to the same protherhood of earnestness that made the heroes of that day so noble.

"THERE ARE WHINGS THAT OTHER MEN CAN the heroes of that day so noble. THERE ARE THINGS THAT OTHER MEN CAN

"THERE ARE THINGS THAT OTHER MEN CAN HINDER ME FROM DOING," said Mr. Brooks, with a sudden flame of intensity, but no man except myself can hinder me from being thoroughly and completely devoted to the spiritual, and thoroughly tolerant of other men who are seeking the same spirit that I am, and looking up towards my Maker in loving obedience. There is a liberty upon which no man's hand can possibly be set." And it was because of this liberty that was in and of the very work and heart of the Union that Mr. Brooks believed in the association, and bade it God-speed.

After this Mr. Baldwin, the President of the Union, came to the front and said that he was not in the habit of announcing a speaker until he had strong reason for believing that he would be present. A few weeks ago he had written to Mr. Robert Collyer, asking him to be present, and he would let the andience judge whether he had been indiscreet in announcing him after the receipt of the reply to the invitation that he had received:

CHICAGO, April 21, 1877.—Drar Baldwin; Yea,

CHICAGO, April 21, 1877.—DEAR BALDWIN: Yes, yes, yes, yes, yes, yes; yes—yes—yes—yes—yes—Yes—Yours—truly,
A general uproar of applause greeted this. Mr.
Collyer, who was entirely unprepared for Mr.
Baldwin's
SPRINGING THIS MINE UPON HIM.—

Collyer, who was entirely unprepared for Mr. Baldwin's

SPRINGING THIS MINE UPON HIM.—

"speaking in meeting" in this style,—grew very red in the face, though be was evidently highly amused at Mr. Baldwin's turning upon him in this fashion. The applanse increased when Mr. Collyer came forward. He is a great favorite bere, though his free and easy style is criticised considerably, and the superfine folk start back now and then at his direct and homely phrases, for Mr. Collyer evidently believes in calling a spade a spade. All Chicago readers know what Mr. Collyer's style is, and all can readily imagine him on his feet before his Boston audience, preparing for a little blow at his friend Baidwin, who he said had so suddenly turned traitor against him, which he did in his usual jolly fashion. He then touched upon the chord that Mr. Brooks had touched of delighting and approving of the Union because of its unsectarian spirit. He told the story of a man he met in his journey on from Chicago, a man from a little town in Central New York, who told him that he with others had just started a Christian Union there, and how nice it worked,—that they were very careful to give the lambs of their fold sweet milk; and

MR. COLLYER

said that he could himself say on this occasion that we are here to consider how we can best take care of the lambs,—to give them milk, not soured by sectarianism nor watered with selfishness, but warm and sweet with true nourishment. The speaker told a good many stories, with a jolly point that always turned in the end upon the Christian Union, and at the end of them Dr. Bellows, immediately rising, directed a sly shot at Collyer by saying, in preliminary, that Signey Smith in speaking of Macaulay, who was a great talker like Brother Collyer, said that he had occasional brilliant fashes of silence. And that at that moment he himself was coming in to talk a little stupidly in one of the fashes of silence. Everybody laughed and applauded Collyer with the rest.

The hall was packed, the evening a ver

Everybody laughed and applauded Collyer with the rest.

The hall was packed, the evening a very warm one, and most of us rather tired and looking toward the end. But Dr. Beliows was worth listening to, better worth than I have ever heard him, because, perhaps influenced UNCONSCIOUSLY BY COLLYER'S STRAIGHT-OUT TALK, the calling a spade a spade, he dropped his usual ornate style, his rounded periods, and told the young men some home truths without mincing the matter. One of the best things he said to them was:

ornate style, his rounded periods, and told the young men some home truths without mincing the matter. One of the best things he said to them was:

"Don't, when you come from the country to the city, be ashamed of your old, simple country life, and your country friends, for that is the dirtiest, meanest, most contemptible start that you can make. Your most contemptible start that you can make. Your most contemptible start that you can that you can ever meet, your sisters the dearest and best of cirls." The boys, he said, at Harvard, whom he used to know, were always the strongest boys, and made the strongest men, who were not ashamed of their

PATCHED CLOTHES AND SHOES,
who were willing to go shabby that they might attain to their heart's desire—an education. And it was these boys that were now holding places of honor and trust in the country.

The was a little hit at the free religious freedoms, some thought, when he admonished the young men to go to church Sundays instead of into the woods and fields. But it was doubtless good advice to the young men of this date. As a freethinker said wittilly, "There are not many people at this day who are healthy enough to be trusted in the woods and fields."

Hawthorne said in one of his books—the "Marble Paun" I think—that nowadays, when we are as good as born in our clothes, that nude figures strike ns with a little shock; or something to that effect. I think it is something this way with the people of to-day. They are as good as born inside of associations and churches, a good many of them, and they might get astray in the woods and fields. But this is heresy in this connection just now. As rank heresy as the feeling that led some of us to feel greatly disappointed because the Moody criticism of the Union wasn't met and

HANDLED WITHOOT GLOVES, instead of in such very soft, thick kids. But those of us who felt that way were doubtless demoralized by listening to Phillips' swift and frank reprisals. We were accustomed to a straight blow for blow instead of this refined e

MICHIGAN AVENUE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 2.—I desire to say a few words upon the subject of placing Michigan avenue under the jurisdiction and control of the South Park Commissioners, and taking therefrom the police regulations of the city. It is a subject which involves many considerations of comfort, pleasure,

interest, and safety. I am now, have been for many years, and expect to be hereafter, a resident of that street. If the question is waether it shall be used for the heavy traffic of the city, or as a race-course, I am in favor of the former. Give ns the heavy trucks, the stages, the butchers' warons, and the offal and scavenger carts, rather than the fellows that "Hil" "Hil" behind fast spankers. It is now a perilous undertaking, particularly for old persons and children, to cross that street, especially in the dask of twilight. I have lately been in the habit of carrying a revolver for use on these gentlemen. I never carried one for burglars or garroters, to avenge a wrong, or to vindicate my own or my wife's "honah," but I am convinced that some day I shall shoot at one of these miscreans, without danger to them, perhaps, for I de not recollect of ever having fired a vistol derice.

wites honan. But I am convinced that some day I shall shoot at one of these miscreants, without danger to them, perhaps, for I do not recoilect of ever having fired a pistol during my three-score years. But the intent—the malice prepense—will be there all the same. Most Christian churches have a requirement that the candidate for their rites and sacraments shall "be at peace with all men" before admission to the benefits and consolations of the same. This has always been a great stumbling-block to me. I am not at peace—I never can be at peace—with the man who drives fast shorses, at a fast speed, through the crowded street of a city. I look spon him as an enemy, meriting the instinctive hostility of mankind,—to be regarded the same as we do a mad dog, a venomous reptile, or a Texas ball.

H. S. B.

MAYOR HEATH.

Some Statement Relative to the Charges Against Him by the "Post."

The Afternoon Luminary's Big Ory and Exceedingly Little Wool.

The Police at Work on a Plan for Expatriating the Disreputable Classes.

An evening publication of yesterday editorially charged Mayor Heath with collusion with Hickey, and through the latter individual with the "capper" er "bunko" element of the city,—or at least with having knowledge of the facts condemnatory to Hickey, which he professed to think serious at the time they were submitted to him, in the form of statements and affidavits, but which he afterward turned over to the Police Superintendent, and failed to act upon.

failed to act upon.

From a trastworthy source it has been ascertained that the Mayor did receive affidavits, or rather one affidavit, containing several charges and specifications against likely. It is stated, moreover, that this affidavit was brought to Mayor who had been anothrouse of respectability about the plansibility of the scheme. The affidavit issues who had been as motorious and the same who had been as all right and proper, or would have been had it been strictly true. But there was not a single thing in it that was worthy of the Mayor's attention, for the reason that he knew all about the cases were purported to have been committed. There were five or six charges and specifications in this affidavit; one of them related to a circumstance which occurred before Mr. Heath became Mayor, and the remainder occurred while he was himself present and had full cognizance of them. One of the manyor of them related to a circumstance which occurred before while he was himself present and had full cognizance of them. One of the manyor of them related to a circumstance which occurred before while he was himself present and had full cognizance of them. One of the manyor of them related to a circumstance which occurred the parties, but money was given to Hicker, where the hadron of the same of the committee of the

The Remains of J. Wilkes Booth.

The Remains of J. Wilkes Booth.

To dispose of certain absurd stories that have lately appeared in the public prints, the Baltimore Gasette says that President Andrew Johnson ordered the remains of J. Wilkes Booth to be delivered to his family, and that they sent John H. Weaver, a Baltimore undertaker, to Washington to receive them. A box was taken up from the Arsenal building and delivered to him. It was found to contain a skeleton wrapped in an army blanket. On the right foot was an army shoe, cut open at the top fits entire length, as if to accommodate a swollen foot. On the other was a large cavalry boot. A reporter of the Gazette examined the bones in and above the shoe, and found that the leg was broken just above the ankle. Still, the identity of the remains was not satisfactorily establised, especially as there was no portion of the spinal vertebra missing, and no mark of any bullet upon them. A brother of Booth's was sent for, who said that Wilkes had his tooth plugged with gold in a peculiar manner. He described the location of the tooth, and drew with a pencil the shape of the plug, which was of unusual size. The teeth were taken out, and the tooth was found plugged as described. The remains were buried in Greenmount Cemetery, in the same lot with his grandgfather, father, and the children of the family.

Reformed Orthography.

in the same lot with his grandgfather, father, and the children of the family.

Reformed Orthography.

The New York Nation has the following in regard to the recent movements in this country and England in relation to orthographic reform:

That a reform in English spelling has been seriously undertaken is a fact of which we are reminded by the appearance of a "Bailetin of the Spelling Reform Association" as well as by a pamphilet containing the "Proceedings of the International Convention for the Amendment of the English Orthography." The desirability of a reform is unquestioned, but its practibility is, by most persons, supposed to be extremely doubtful, and these doubts are not likely to be aitogether dissipated by a reading of the published documents of the Association. It may be true, as Prof. March believes, that "we throw away\$15,000,000

a year paying teachers for additing the brains of our children with bad spelling, and at least \$100,000,000 more paying printers and publishers for sprinkling our books and papers with silent letters." but we doubt if the argument in this form will have much more effect than the analagons argument of the temperance lecturers with regard to the cost of drinking has in convincing people of the benefits of "tectotalism." Few persons, again, will be likely to favor the reform because of the present difficulties of missionaties. An argument which will appeal with considerable force, however, to all parents who interest themselves in the stadies of their children, is the one resting upon the assertion that the labor of learning to spell, to read, and to write would be wonderfully leagened, —that a child

ent less, that which now requires the persistent effective of more than six years. The Association does as yet advise the adoption of any scheme reform, although it prints its processis in accordance with a particular methanism of several other and gives specimens of several other and gives specimens of several other of new letters, these being in form, how ever, modifications of old letters and their signification recognizable at sight. His method, as it lustrated in type by his printed lecture, is less offensive to the eye; other methods, as, for in stance, those containing the passages "mashee for the diffusion of your possible of the mater upon the stension over the peepl," having a striking a resemblance to the methods of "Artemus Ward," "Josh Billings," and "Nasby, that any ose might be bardoned for looking upon the, whole affair as a learned farce. If Profs. March, Haideman, Whitney, Trumbull, and a few other persons should unite in the adoption of some one method, a demonstration of the practicability of the reform might then be attempted. In the meantime, the publication of fantastic schemes.

CITY REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE - OR RENT - THE CHEAPEST PROP-erty in Chicago for manufacturing purposes, build-ing 100x100 feet. 3-story with steam power sufficient for any kind of manufacturing. B. A. TAYLOR, 136 LASAIL-8t., Chicago. POR SALE-OR RENT-VERT LOW, ON EASY Torms, the elegant marble-front houses 211 and 213 Ashiand-av.; houses will be completed July 1; so trade taken. Inputer on premises, of GEORGE CADWELL.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE-AT A GREAT BARGAIN-A CHOIC 100-acre farm near Chicago; good timber, water and prairie. H. WHIPPLE, Boom 14, 104 Washington FORSALE—\$100 WILL BUY A BRAUTIFUL LOT.

Tone block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago; \$15 down and \$5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; 10-cent train already on. IRA BROWN, 142 L&Salle-st. Room 4. POR SALE-A SPLENDID TWO-STORY RESI-dence in Evanston proper; choice location; want one-third each; best bargain ever offered. Address F e3, Tribune office. es, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—REMEMBER YOU CAN buy a house on your own terms at LaGrange, seven must. F. D. COSSITT or E. C. LAY, 71 Washington-closely.

TOR SALE—\$4.000-\$1.500 DOWN—A 320-ACRE of term, frame house of four good rooms, log house of two rooms, log two log house of two rooms, log two log house log hous TO RENT_ROUSES.

West Side. TO RENT-\$15 PER MONTH, NEW BRICK HOUSE \$15 Western-av.; \$12, new brick 18 Holbrook-st.; \$11. frame cottage 11 Harvard-st.; \$8, 6 large rooms \$4 Harvard-st.; \$8, 6 large rooms \$4 Harvard-st.; \$8, 6 large rooms \$7 Harvard-st. Inquire st. \$25 west-TO RENT-THREE-STORY FRAME DWELLING

with dining-room and kitchen, on first floor, large lot and barn. 577 West Adams-st.
Three-story frame, 778 West Washington-st.
Suites for families, corner Sangamon and Fulton-sts., and 712 and 714 Carroll-av.
Rent low to good tenants.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 LaSalle-st. TO RENT-THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front dwellings, 302 and 304 West Washing-T stone-front dwellings, see and solid stone-front dwellings, see and solid stone-front dwellings, with brick barns, 504, 508, and 600 West Adams-st.

Two-story and basement stone-front, 625 Carroll-av.

Two-story and basement brick, Oakley, near Harrison-st.

Rent for to good denayts.

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 50 LaSalle-st.

South Side. TO RENT-RESIDENCE OF THE LATE MRS.
Esther B. Browne, 454 South Park-av. Call at the
house. J. H. HUNT, Executor. PO RENT-THEE-STORY AND BASEMENT outle-stone front dwellings on Wabash-ar., near Thirty-fourth-st; have just been put in complete order. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 60 LaSule-st.

TO RENT-SUMMERDALE (NORTH RANENS-wood), brick houses with ample grounds and lake water, at St., St., and \$20 per monta for the summer or year; comfortable, substantial, economical; railroad fare 7c. R. Girkkr., se cor. Monroe and Market. TO RENT-VERY DESIRABLE 8-ROOM HOUSE at South Evanston; gas, water, nice lot, convenient to depot; \$25. F 49, Tribnne office.; TO RENT-AT EVANSTON-ONE OF THE FINEST houses on the ridge; 12 rooms, large grounds good barn, pleasantly located; rent reasonable to good ten-ant. Apply to E. R. PAUL. Room 1, 94 Dearborn st. TO RENT-LARGE HOUSE AT SOUTH EVANSTON and one at North Evanston, with good lots. Rent very low. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 LaSalie-st.

TO BENT-ROOMS. South Side. TO RENT-NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS. AP-ply Room 30, 115 East Kandolph-st. West Side.

TO RENT-IN THOMPSON'S BLOCK, FLAT OF 3 and 6 rooms, 243 West Madison-st., suitable for housekeeping; modern improvements; rent low. WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st. TO RENT_STORES, OFFICES, ETC. Miscellaneous.

Miscelianeous.

To RENT-ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 208
State-st., near Adams, sultable for music rooms,
millinery parlors, or any light business, with use of
elevator and storage-room; perfect order; possession
at once. Also, one-half of desirable second floor in
vicinity. WALTER H. MATTOCKS, Room I, No. 40
Dearborn-st. TO RENT-DOCK-INQUIRE OF SHOENEMAN &

A FORTUNE FOR SOME ORR-WHO IS THE A lucky man? Two good patents for sale or exchange for lows land. Address M, Lock-box 2,146, Rockford, Ill.

FINE DRUG-STORE FOR SALE—UTTERLY broken down in health, we are compelled to offer our store for sale; location first-class, on the most public theroughfare on one of the finest corners in the city. Stock in good condition, and well assorted. Business good and very promising. Apply to GREENWOOD & CO., Metropolitan Drug-Store, 82 West Madison-st. West Madison-si.

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very cheap if sold soon. Address H. B. HOLLEM, Havans, Ill.

FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A TOY and variety store, with good circulating library; good stand for loc-tream and confectionery. 989 Madison-st.

THE SUREST PAYING INVESTMENTS—SOUTH-ern mineral lands—We have a full complement of Tennessee mineral and wild lands, abounding in coal, iron-ore, petroleum, marble, timber, etc. For full information address GAUSE, JOHNS & CO., Real-Estate Brokers and General Land Agents, No. 79 Church-st., Nasaville. Tenn.

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503 AND 505 WEST MADISON-ST., SHELDON-rooms attached with board.
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South Side.

282 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT.—FURNISHED OR unfurnished rooms with or without board.

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NEVADA HOTEL, 149 AND 150 WABASH-AV.—First-class board and room; \$1.50 per day; \$8 to \$8 per week; table-board, \$4.50 per week.

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A NEW MACHINERY STORE—WOOD-WORKING machinery for car-shops, agricultural implement works, planing-mills, sach and door, furniture and wheel manufacturers, etc. machinists tools, steam engines, boilers, steam pumps, blowers and fans, rubber and leather belting and supplies. Address J. A. FAY & CO., 237 Lake-st., Chicago. J. A. Boche, manager.

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AT C. L. RICE & CO., 215 AND 217 LAKE-ST., A. A large stock of steam engines, new and second-hand. Also iron and wood working machinery and supplies. Send for prices.

D OCHESTER MACHINERY & MANUFACTURING R. Company, 38 and 40 South Canal-st., Chicago, have the largest stock of stationary and portable engines, hollers, saw mills, and wood and from working machinery kept in the West. Send for prices.

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D O MONTBLY WILL BUY A NEW OR SECOND-hand plano warranted five years; price \$125 to \$250. REED'S Temple of Music, 52 Van Buren-st.

50 O -875-\$100-ORGANS, WITH ALL LATEST of the provenents: unrivaled for sweetness, power, and durability. \$TORY & CAMP, 211 State-st.

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FOR SALE. FOR SALE-A VERT LARGE (BALL'S NO. 19)
safe, nearly new, at a great bargain. C. H. QUINLAN, Room 0, 83 South Clark. st. POR SALE OR TRADE SODAWATER APPARA-tus; one generator, one copper fountain, and bot-tling machine. Inquire at 171 Blue Island av. INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED.

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Ruston, of Hoboken, who is supposed to have
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WANTED-FIRST-CLASS CRACKER-BAR take charge of shop in the country. Briggs House Monday evening, from 7 to 2. eacos required. WILSON. WANTED-TWO TAILORS AND ONE PRE

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WANTED-IMMEDIATELY, 25 RAILBOAD LA borers; wages \$1.40 per day; fare furnished; it colored men for a coal mine at \$1 per day and board also 15 Swedes, and 5 farm hands. R. F. CHRISTIA. & CO., 288 South Water-st., Room 11.

WANTED-100 COAL MINERS AND LABOURES. St. of the complete of the complete

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WANTED-YOUNG MEN TO LEARN TELE
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Union lines taken from the school since May 1. Situations and promotica certain. Reference, office of Western
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address with stamp. Address with stamp,

WANTED—A BOY TO WORK IN THE KITCHEN
at the Parker Honee, Madison and Halsted-sta.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL MONEY TUBES, GEM
heaters, lewelry caskets, combination penells,
non-destructable pene, glass culters, medias, chromos,
photographs, oil paintings, and 500 other fast selling
articles. Catalogue free. C. M. LININGTON, 65 and
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CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

WANTED-MEN TO SELL 4 NEW PATENT
articles, chromos, and frames. AMERICAN
NOVELTY COMPANY, 186 State-st., up-stairs. WANTED-FEMALE MELP. WANTED—EXPERIENCED AND GOOD-LOOKING water-girl; Protestant; restaurant; \$4 per week. Address K 68, Tribune office.

WANTED-SEWING-MACHINE OPERATORS TO good operators. C. H. FARGO & Co., Mailson-st., corner Market.

MANTED-A WOMAN TO WORK IN THE Employment Agencies WANTED - GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families and boarding houses as G. D. USKE'S office, 173 North Haisted-st.

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Bookkeepers. Clerks. etc. CITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN, 36 Years of age, as bookkeeper; can give bonds for a piace of trust. Address F 32, Tribune office. place of trust. Address F 32, Tribune office.

STUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ACCOUntant desires to occupy a few hours daily posting books and accounts. Address F 43, Tribune office.

STUATION WANTED—HAVING CLOSED OUT his own business, a man of large experience and first-class reputation as buyer and manager, wholesale and retail, is open July I for engagement in general or interaction of the post lines, appeal knowledge of hosiery, liness, and the post lines, appeal knowledge of hosiery, Post-Office, New York. POST-OTHICE, NEW YORK.

CITUATIONS WANTED-BY TWO YOUNG

S (brothers), aced 19 and 21, as salesmen. Exenced. Can sell anything. A I New York and Chi
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CITUATION WANTED—BY A BAKER OF 13 years experience; can give good reference. Address Box 178, Pontiac, III. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE. Employment Agencies.
ITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OP
good Scandinavian or German female help can be
upplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 176 North Halsted-st.

Miscellancous.
SITUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG LADY WHO
Writes a good business hand in office or commission
sousc. Please address BELLE, Fibune office. TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE 050 ACRE FARM, BRICI dwelling, good barns, fences, orchards, water, an everything that a fine farm needs, all the stock of implements, two miles from Fulton. In Callaway County Mo. Want city property. Will assume some. 80 acre farm nicely improved, half mile from Crow Polnt, Ind., (clear). Want good house and lot work 80 acre farm nicely improved, half mile from Crown Point, Ind., (clear). Want good house and lot worth \$5,000.
\$5,000—Lot 50x100 clear, south front, on Illinois-st., between State and Cass-sta.
Nice brick hotel and 200x200 foot lot, clear for good farm in 400 miles of Chicago; must be worth \$10,000.
T. B. BOYD, Koom 7, 179 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—136-ACRE FARM NEAR WHEA-1 rooms, brick barn, dwelling over, large stock barn, the orchards, elegant fences, &c. Crops, stock, and implements go with it. Will assume on improved property in city. Depot on farm, 25 miles from Chicago;

TO EXCHANGE-\$10,000-ALL THE FURNITURE and fixtures complete, in splendid hotel, 80 rooms, all completely furnished, corner Madison and Canal, balance good faring or man, now offered. Call on me best chance for hotel man now offered. Call on me hotel or my office. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison

hotel or my office. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—1, 28) ACRES OF GOOD LAND (IN
body) in Graham County, N. C., for house and lot,
or good lot: will assume \$1 500 on house. T. B. BOYD.
Boom 7, 179 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—BY NEWELL & MOSHER, REAL
Estate Agenta, 188 West Madison-st., a manufacturing business of large capacity, well located, a hair
interest to be exchanged for improved real estate in
city; partner remaining, understands the business,
wants a partner with some cash capital and financial
abilities. A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS private office, 129 Handolph-st., near Clark. Room 5 and 6. Established 1854.

DANK CHARTER FOR SALE, ONE OF THE best ever obtained from the State. Apply to WM. V. KAY, Room 7, 114 Lasalle-st.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER COMMENT OF COMME JOHN G. SHORTALL, 24 PORTLAND BLOCK-Money Loaned on Jewelry, Diamonds, and good collaterals. Ice Washington-st., Room 23.

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Money Loaned on Norgages and Pirst. Room 2. up-stairs. Private loan office, 125 Clark. Room 2. up-stairs.

Wanted-st. 000 For one year, will give chaited mortgage security worth \$20,000, and will pay fair interest. For particulars address Lea.

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RORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF HUME'S AMESBURY phaetons, which we are selling as low as inferior grades are being offered. G. L. BRADLEY, 218 Websah av.

A UCTION SALES OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, Aharness, etc., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, to a. m., at WREN & CO. S. 109 and 196 Washington-st. Stock on hand at private sale.

FOR SALE—A SEWING-MACHINE WAGON, olatform spring, at a bargain. Nos. 62 and 64 North Haisted-st.

HORSES PASTURED AT MY FARM, 20 MILES HORSE'S PASTURED AT MY FARM, 20 MILES C. B. EASTON, Deerfield, Ill.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN FAMILY CARRIAGES and pony phaetons. Call and examine before you pay fancy prices. Il. J. EDWARDS, 225 Wabsah-av., corner of Jackson-st.

300 at CRES HORSE 'PASTURE, WITH SHADE, one mile from city limits, by JOHN SAGEMAN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL PERSONS ARE WARNED NOT TO PURchase a note given to R. J. Bliss by D. D. Bird and
indorsed by Wm. H. Nickerson, as the same was not
legally obtained.

ALL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING.
ACAPTER miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to JONAS GELDER, 368 State-st. Ing a letter to JONAS GELDER, 368 State-st.

DED-BUGS, MOTHS, AND COCKROACHES COMpletely exterminated by contract; houses examined free; article sold. ARTHUR OAKLEY, 150 East Washington-st.

ONE GOOD CHANCE-1 WILL PAY THE HIGH-est price in cash for ladies' and gentlemen's cast-off-clothing. E. HERSCHEL, 648 State-st., Chicago. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

WANTED-A BLACK WALNUT SCHEEN ABOUT 636 for a ssioon bar. Call at 155 Randolph-st. to-day.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTSER WANTED—WITH CAPITAL OF \$30,000 to take half interest in the retail carpet business; good trade, but more capital required to meet the demands of increasing business. Address CHARLES H. BRADLEY, Providence, R. 1. DARTNER WANTED-WITH \$1,500 TO \$2,000 cash in an established produce and commission business. Address Glass Lock Box 2, Fort Worth, Tex. SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES.

CINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT. 228 SOUTH
D. Halsted-st. Great reduction. The new Family
Singer \$35; also on monthly payments and rented.

70 First-CLASS MACHINES. ALL KINDS. TO
be closed at half the lowest prices; new is your
chance to buy cheap; all warranted; money loaned on
machines. Private loan office, 125 Clark, Room 2.

PERSONAL.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. BY MAIL-IN ADVANCE-POSTAGE PREPAID AT

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of the constraint of the const delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week ress THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts. Chicago, III.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre. reet. between Dearborn ing-House."

Haverly's Theatre.

lph street, between Clark and LaSalle
ment of Den Thompson. "Joshua Whitcomb-Adelphi Theatre.

New Chicago Theatre. et, between Lake and Bandolph. r Cazeneuve, the Prestidigitateur.

MONDAY JUNE 4, 1877.

CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY.

CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY.

The Chicago produce markets were generally active and easier Saturday, partly as a consequence of fine weather. Mess pork closed 12½6 per bid lower, at \$13.30@13.32½ cash and \$13.46%13.47½ for July. Lard closed a shade easier, at \$9.20@ 0.22½ for June and \$0.30@9.32½ for July. Meats were steady, at 4½¢ per b for loops shoulders, 6½¢ for do short ribs, and 7c for do short clears. Highwines were unchanged, at \$1.07 per gallon. Lake freights were more active, at 2c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was dull and easier. Wheat closed 1½¢ lower, at .\$1.51½ for cash or June and \$1.53 selier July. Corn closed ½c lower, at .44½c \$1.53 seller July. Corn closed %c lower, at 44%c cash and 46%c for July. Oats closed steady, at 37%c for July. Rye was quick, t 70c. Barley was nominally dull, at 60@65c. 100 lbs. Cattle were steady, at \$3.00@6,00. Sheep were quiet at \$3.00@5.00. One bundred in gold would buy \$105, 6214 in greenbacks

· In New York on Saturday greenbacks ruled at 941@944.

It is stated that Austria recently de manded and received from both Russia and Turkey written declarations that the obstruction to free navigation of the Danube shall be removed immediately upon the termination of the present war, and shall form no precedent for any future restriction

Sunday's developments in the grand colapse of the County Ring are of a character to justify continued confidence that the thieves are in the toils, and that the demands of justice and the Penitentiary are in a fair way to be satisfied. The Grand Jury will be reimpaneled to-day and go forward with their investigation to the end.

Maj. BROCKWAY, the Recorder of Deeds of Cook County, has prepared his first semiannual report to be submitted to the Board of County Commissioners, and the showing is a most creditable and satisfactory one. It affords proof that the Recorder's office is conducted economically and honestly, as well as with particular reference to the con-

SOPHIA FREDERICA MATILDA, wife of WILLIAM III., King of Holland, died yesterday at the age of 59. She had been sly ill for some time past, and her death the daughter of WILLIAM I. King of Wartemberg, and was married to the presen King of the Netherlands in 1839, ten years prior to his accession to the crown.

Catholic festivals celebrating the unex ampled duration of the pontificate of Prus IX. were yesterday held throughout Canada and in those cities of the United States have ing a numerous population professing the 18,000 persons are said to have marched in procession, and a principal street of the city was carpeted between the tracks of a street railway traversing it.

It seems probable that the order consol-dating the Pension Offices will be carried out as it was at first issued. Great pressure ha been brought to bear upon the Commissione of Pensions to induce him to modify the order so as to leave Illinois two offices to be ocated at Chicago and Quincy, but, from the fact that the granting of one such request would open the door to numerous others, i is said that the original order will be strictly

It is understood that the men who have dictated the belligerent action of Turkey are REDIF Pasha, Minister of War, and Mar-MOUD DAMAD Pasha, Marshal of the Palace. latter person is the brother of the Sul EDHAM Pasha, Grand Vizier, and SAFVET Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, seem to be the thinking members of the Sublime Porte. These two men hope to secure an opportunity to be arbitrated upon as soon as the Russian sword shall have sufficiently appeared the wretched desire of the fanatical populace to furnish corpses.

The letter which we print this morning from a correspondent in Paris, together with extracts from the London Times, furnishes a very complete and interesting narrative of the scenes accompanying the sudden and startling coup of May 16. MacManox's demand for the resignation of JULES SIMON
was entirely unexpected, alike by that Minister and by the other Republican members
of the Cabinet Conneil, nearly all of whom the Cabinet Conneil, nearly all of wholese absent from their posts in attendance on the funeral of M. Proard, the eminent spublican Deputy. All Paris was taken by apprise at the sudden firing of the Bonardist train, which is now known to have en in course of secret preparation for

The temporary lull in the Russian operations in Asia Minor, occasioned in part by heavy rains and also by the necessity of attending to the insurrectionary Circassians in the rear, has given place to a general advance of the action are read the table. advance of the entire army, and the cable brings reports of a series of preliminary successes which are eviden by the prelude to a great and crushing victory over the forces commanded by MUKHTAR Pasha. Several

thought prudent to put the garrison on half rations. The vanguard of the Russian right wing has appeared before Olti, compelling the Turks to abandon their position there, while a detachment of the centre has rapidly advanced to a point which renders untenable the position of MUKHTAR at Sevin, and necessitates his retreat to avoid the danger of being flanked. Thus two strong Russian columns are brought within six hours' march of Erzeroum, and the fate of that important city i sealed almost beyond question. It is evi ecommenced with extraordinary vigor, and that the Turks are powerless to withstand the heavy forces that are being marched against them from various directions.

Almost without exception encouraging rop reports are received from the farmers forward dispatches to THE TRIBUNE from Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, and Iowa, and which are printed elsewhere in this issue. Localities which by this time last year and two years ago had suffered terribly from grasshopper ravages have thus far either escaped altogether or else have received the visitation in a mild form. Everywhere the farmers, who generally take a very practical and matter-of-fact view of affairs, are highly encouraged at the excellent crop prospect, as well as at the prospect of a better return upon their investment of toil and trouble than they have done for years. And when the farmer takes hopeful view everybody else is justified in feeling encouraged.

SILVER AS A LEGAL-TENDER. The veto message of Gov. Cullon has given great encouragement to the opponents of a restoration of the silver-dollar co. and to those who insist upon retaining exclusive gold currency as legal-tender. must be borne in mind that the life of a legaltender paper currency is measured. All the occasion and necessity which alone legally authorized its issue have passed away. reasons on which the courts sustained the constitutionality of the legal-tender legislation no longer exist, and no act authorizing an increased issue of paper money would now be held valid. The greenbacks, therefore, as a legal-tender, can never be increased; the cancellation of any portion of them is final. What, then, must take their place? In preparation for this state of things, the Government of the United States and the ruling financiers in Congress were wheedled into the demonetization of silver in 1873. As a consequence, therefore, the only legal currency we can have when the greenbacks are re-tired will be gold. If we are to resume specie-payments in January, 1879, only ighteen months hence, we must resume gold. This is the end sought by all the antisilver people, and for that end they are prepared to strike at any legislation having a endency to popularize the use of silver.

It perhaps may be as well understood nov as at any time that no legislation whatever o aid in resuming specie-payments will mee the popular approval which excludes the emonetization of silver and the unrestricted coinage of the legal-tender silver dollar of 412} grains. The dual or bimetallic legaltender, as it existed before 1873, on which all our public debts were contracted, must be restored. This is pronounced by Gov. Cullon, and by the organs of an exclusively gold currency, as practically dishonest. New York paper thus flippantly refers to the subject:
The silver legal-tender act recently passed

the Legislature of Illinois proves that certain wise men of the West are opposed to any form of dolla which has a hundred ceuts in it.

The people of the West do not want a currency which is not what it purports to be. The silver dollar of the United States, as it existed from 1793 to 1873, was the dollar United States. When a debt, public or priate, was contracted, the number of "dollars" stated in that contract were dollars equivalent to that silver dollar, weighing 4121 grains, of 900 fineness. In time the gold was also made a legal-tender, and this gold, which was not equal to 100 cents in "dollar."-the silver dollar being the tandard, -was the inferior currency, and excluded the superior. When Congress, 1873, abolished the coinage of the American dollar, the latter was worth 103 cents in gold. The people of the West now demand that that dollar be restored to the coinage and be made a legal-tender. The demonstration of silver and the adoption of the gold dollar as the unit of

merican money, together with like legisle ion in Germany, and an increase in the prouction of silver, had the effect of producing panic in the silver market. Silver fell to pence per ounce in London, where in 1872 sold at 62 pence. It has since partially re covered, and has been sold as high as 56 ence, and, if it be remonetized in this counry, will advance to a point which will make he American silver dollar equivalent to 100 cents in the gold dollar. That is the dollar which the people of the West, and especially of Illinois, insist shall be restored to the oinage and made a legal-tender before the reenbacks shall be withdrawn or redeemed There can be no such thing as an exclusive gold currency. It has never existed in this country, and there is no rational xense for trying it now. Germany, hough it undertook to demonetiz silver and establish gold coinage, has no been able to accomplish it. The demand for \$300,000,000 of gold to take the place of silver had the effect of disturbing the relative values of the two metals. It is immateri whether the effect was to advance gold o lepreciate silver, -the result was the same Though gold is now a legal-tender in Ger many, the silver thaler also remains a legal tender, and must remain so. Practically the coins of the two metals are legal-tende in Germany, though there is even a greater between the value of the silver thaler and its equivalent gold coin that there is between that of the American silver and gold dollars. Is Germany swindling he creditors by paying all debts contracted in Germany in "debased" silver coin, and are sed " silver coin, and are the German people dishonest because they insist on retaining the silver thaler, to which they have been accustomed so long, and which has always been the unit of value in

The great stress is, however, laid upon the assumed dishonesty of restoring the silver dollar, because of our obligations to our reditors. When our national debt was con noted gold and silver were both legal enders, and the debts were made payable in coin, the silver dollar being then of reater value than the gold dollar. Was it dishonest then to select the coin having the least value in which to pay our debts? In 1870 Congress passed the bill authorizing election for the new time enabling the Rusians to completely surround that fortress.

The refunding of the 5-20 bonds in 5 per cents, 4½ per cents, and 4 per cents. In that law it was expressly stipulated, and it was required that the stipulation be writterial crisis. Imput ishonest then to select the coin having the east value in which to pay our debts? In

ten on the new bonds, that the same were payable in the coin of the United States, of the weights and dimensions as provided by the coinage laws of the United States in force at the date of that act. The contract with the public creditors is that they shall be paid in the legal-tender coins of the United States, of the weights and fineness as provided by the laws of the United States in force in July, 1870. That was the contract, and the silver dollar, weighing 412} grains, was then a legal-tender, and the holders of the bonds accept them, knowing that they contract for the payment of the obligation by the United States in either gold or silver coin, which were a legal-tender in 1870. To restore the silver dollar, therefore, will in no wise change the situation; in 1870 the bond was payable in gold or silver at the option of the Government. The silver being then 3 per cent more valuable than gold, the Government adopted the inferior coin. If the silver coin be now worth less than the gold, it is no more dishonest now to use it in paying the debt than it was to use the gold for that purpose in 1870.

THE CHANGES OF THREE WEEKS. The political and military changes which have taken place in Europe within the past three weeks are simply amazing. As public attention has been principally directed to the current events of the war, many of these changes may have passed unnoticed, although they are more or less intimately connected with the war. A review of them. therefore, will enable the reader to keep even pace with the astonishing march events. The war has reached a comparative lull—the calm before the storm—in Europe, owing to the overflow of the Danube and the necessities of concentration of men, material, and stores before crossing; and in Asia, owing to heavy rains and Caucasian revolts in the rear of the main army, threat ening its communications. And yet many more important events have happened. In Europe, on the 10th of May, the Russians sunk one of the largest Turkish monitors on the Danuba near Ibrail involving a loss of 300 lives. On the 15th they concentrated a strong force at Giurgevo, and there was a heavy cannonade between Turtukai and Oltenitza, resulting in the firing of the former place. On the 21st Russian soldiers crossed the Danube and burned Ghiaco. the 26th another Turkish monitor was destroyed by Russian torpedoes near Mutchin. On the 30th the Turks shelled Coar bia and destroyed ten sailing vessels. These have been the only encounters of note, but meanwhile the headquarters of the army

have been established at Bucharest, and the army is in position along the north bank of the Danube from Galatz to Nikopolis, with the Roumanian army acting as the right wing, and reaching from Nikopolis to Kalafat. I is now expected that the Czar will arrive a Bucharest about the middle of this week, when the attempt to cross will be made Turkey in Asia has been the scene of stirring events. On the 10th the Russians carrie he outworks of Ardahan and captured Mukpaster, and the next day stormed the Khatsubani heights, and on the same day were repulsed at Batoum after a desperate strugde. On the 14th the Turks bombarded and purned the Russian Town of Sukum Kaleh on the eastern shore of the Black Sea, and drove the Russians back to Gangara. On the 17th the Russians bombarded Kars without serious result, and attempted to retake Sukum Kaleh, but were repulsed. On the 18th the Russians under Gen. MELIKOFF won the first rictory of the war in the capture of Arda han, with 82 guns and an immense stock of ammunition and stores. On the 20th the Sheik ul Islam proclaimed a holy war, and serious insurrections broke out in the Circassian provinces, which have since been centre were so well advanced that the Turksh headquarters were removed beyond Erzeroum. On the 25th the Turks made a desperate effort to retake Ardahan, but failed. On the 28th the Russians completed the investment of Batoum, and since that time there have been several unimportant engagements between skirmishing parties. On the 29th the Russians posted between Sukum Kaleh and Kutais, according to Turkish dispatches, were defeated, and on the 30th they met with a disastrous repulse at Batoum. These items embrace the more important active operations in Asia and Europe. They may be summed up as follows: In Asia the Russians have invested Batoum with their right wing advanced their left and centre into Central Armenia, and quelled the insurrections in the Caucasus which had been fomented by the Turks. In Europe they have destroye

two of the strongest vessels in the Turkish fleet, and placed their army in position ready to cross the Danube when the Czar arrives to take chief command. The political events in Europe during this time have been even more stir ring than the military. On the series of resolutions in the English Parliament setting forth that Turkey had lost all claim to the support or sympathy of England. After a long debate they were defeated by 354 to 223, and an amendment was adopted to the effect that the House, without defining any ultimate line of policy. would entertain no resolution that would mbarrass the Government in the mainten ance of English interests. Those interest were officially defined as the navigation of the Sosphorus, the Suez Canal, and the integrity f Constantinople and Egypt. On the 21st an interrogation as to the danger of thes interests was addressed to Russia by Lord DERBY, to which no official answer has yet een made, although it is stated that to-day Count SCHOUVALOFF will leave St. Petersburg for London with the assurances that Russic will not strike at any of the English intersts as defined in the Parliament debates.

In France, internal dissensions of the most serious nature have arisen, growing out of Sonapartist and Legitimist plottings. ing the failure of M. Simon to oppose the repeal of the Press law as a pretext, the President on the 17th of May removed the Ministry of the majority and appointed one from the minority, headed by the Duc de Broggre. The Chamber replied by a wantof-confidence vote. On the 18th he sent s nessage to both Chambers, claiming that he had only acted in the line of constitutional usage, to which the Left replied in a ringing manifesto to the nation. On the same day the Assembly was prorogued for one month. Since that time the new Ministry has been removing Republican Prefects all over France, appointing Bonapartists to office, and prosecuting Republican newspapers, thus paving the way to carry the election for the new Assembly, since the present one will be dissolved when it reas-sembles. The principal matters of interest in Germany hinge upon the French Minis-

net, the German Government ordered the reinforcement of the garrisons of Alsace Lorraine, and "the spectre in the spiked helmet" was recalled from Varzin, whose hand is now visible, not only in the movements made to offset France, but in the negotiations to keep Austria out of an alliand with England against Russia. In Italy, the principal event of interest has been the feat of the Clerical Abuses bill in the Senate, the introduction of which by M. MAN-CINI, the Minister of Justice, was one of the principal causes that led to MacManon's oup d'état, which in turn has superinduce moral alliance between Germany and Italy gainst any possible movement on the par of France to restore the temporal power of the Pope. Political events in Constantin also have not been without interest durin the past three weeks. On the 19th of May there were signs of a crisis, owing to differ ences between the Chamber and the Porte On the 24th a body of Softas proceeded to the Chamber and demanded the dismissal of the Ministers. The scene became so furiou that the Chamber adjourned and the Softas went to the palace with the same deman and threats of violence if the ex-Premier MIDHAT PASHA, were not recalled. The Sul n became alarmed and fled across the Bos phorus, and a state of siege was declared. REDIF PASHA, Minister of War, mas mad Dictator, and he proceeded to banish the leaders of the Softas who had been the most violent. Order is not yet restored, the crisis still continues, and the abdication of th Sultan is not an impossibility. Austria still remains undecided what to de, but a very significant movement has been made in call ing the Governor of Croatia to the Ministry War, who is an active sympathizer with the Sclaves and in favor of the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. This, coupled with the remarkable reception given by the Croatian Sclaves to the Archduke Albrecht. commander of the Austrian army, himsel Sclavic sympathizer, may be looked upo an ill omen for an Anglo-Austrian alliance. On the 22d of May Roumania declared her independence of Turkey, and immediately thereafter her army, under the command of Prince Carl, was formally incorporated with the Russian army, acting as its extreme right wing. Servia has placed her army in position, Russis meanwhile laboring to keep her strictly neutral, in order to avoid Austrian complications. On the 27th of May Greek troops commenced moving to the frontier. On th 28th Greece sent a note to the Porte de manding guarantees for Thessalv and Epirus which were refused. On the same day the Ministry was defeated and resigned, and the people met in convention and demanded war with Turkey. Meanwhile, M. Com-MOUNDOUROS, President of the Council, has formed a new Ministry in favor of war, and the crossing of the Danube by the Russians is expected to be the signal of an uprising in

the work of only three weeks in Europe, but from the present outlook, the events of the next three weeks promise to be still more exciting. THE PRESIDENT AND TEXAS PACIFIC. The Cincinnati Commercial has Washing ton advices to the effect that Presiden Hayes, without being in any way committe to the Tom Scott scheme, favors in a gen eral way the lending of Government aid to the construction of a Southern Pacific Railroad, and that he will recommend in his mes sage to Congress the adoption of some such measure. We cannot consent to accept this statement as true, and shall be much surprised as well as chagrined if it shall prove to be correct. It is possible that President HAYES may conceive it his duty to say that for the representatives of the people to determine the matter. This view of the case might be sustained as proper without regard to the President's individua preferences, if such a measure were passed as an undeniable expression of the popular will, and not as a result of persistent lobbying, the bribing of Congressmen, and sectional trades, whereby one subsidy was granted on condition that others should not be refused. But it would be so manifestly unfair for the President to use his influence n favor of any subsidy at a time when the intelligent sentiment of the public is opposed to all subsidies, that we cannot credit the statement.

Greece as well as in Crete. Such has been

We have gone over the arguments against any further subsidy to the Southern Pacific eme so often that it is needless to repeat them in detail. A mere mention will recal their force. The experience the nation has already had with the corruption that follows all Government subsidy schemes, and that of Pacific Railroad jobs in particular, should be a bar to every repetition of experiment under an Administration which rests its claim to public confidence mainly on a reform of the public service. The appeal to national sentiment that was made for subsidizing the first Pacific Road, when it was believed that it could be constructed in no other way, and when the route selected was central and equally beneficial to all parts of the country, cannot be made in the case of any Southern Pacific scheme. which is essentially as sectional as the Northern Pacific scheme ; one is not demanded by the whole country any more than the other, and if a Government guarantee involving a risk of nearly \$200,000,000 in one case be made, there is equal justice in demanding a similar subsidy for the other. But. even if there were any merit in asking this subsidy from the Government, it would be folly to listen to the demand at a time when it is evident that a Southern Pacific Road will be constructed by private enterprise, and by aid of the land-grants already made, as rapidly as commercial interests warrant. The Central Pacific owners have already corstructed 700 miles of road from San Fran cisco to the South and East, and are now prosecuting them very energetically on the ine of the Southern Pacific; they will build 200 miles more during the present year. They have ample means at their command and will unquestionably go ahead, whether my further aid be granted or not.

With these facts staring President HAYES n the face, it is in the highest degree unlikely that he will recommend to Congress guarantee of any sum to any Southern Pacific scheme, or any other measure which contemplates the use of public moneys for ectional or private benefits. The same diseatch which reports President Haves as inlined to do so states that he is opposed to the other Southern subsidy measures, such as building levees on the Mississippi River, refunding the cotton-tax, etc. But it is very ertain that, once the practice of public subsidies be renewed, which was thought to have been thoroughly abandoned when the exposures of Oredit-Mobilier and Pacific Mail rascalities were made, neither President of Protection, and a confession that the wel-

HAYES nor anybody else can fix the limit, ntment of the semi-Ultramontane Cabiuntil the people again assert their is

the revival of so vicious a policy. BOUTWELL FLAUNTS THE BLOODY SHIRT. It is difficult to conceive of anything in worse taste than the delivery of a partisan and inflammatory political harangue on the occasion of decorating soldiers' graves. Yet ex-Secretary Bourwell was guilty of this offense against decency and propriety in making the address at Barnstable, Mass. He made the most pointed references to the present political condition of the South, aggravated the troubles that had occurred. magnified the dangers of the future, and denounced the present Administration by terms. Mr. Bourwell is one of those persons who construe that clause of the Co tution guaranteeing every State a Republican form of Government to mean that it is the duty of the United States Government to keep the Republican party in power by force of arms where it cannot retain its hold in any other way. The following is a sample of Mr. Bourwell's fearful prophecies and extravagant statements:
The successful overthrow or perversion of State

Governments will result in the overthrow or per-States cannot be trusted to support the Govern-ment of all the States. The overthrow of the States is the prelude only to the overthrow of the National Government. The powers conferred by the fourth section of the fourth article are conservative powers, they are extraordinary powers, they are to be used only when the other faculties of tutional powers, and powers to be invoked as well for the protection of overborne majorities in States as for the preservation of the form of National Government which the Constitution recognized or created. The country would not hesitate if armed bands from Canada were to overthrow the Government of Vermont; we should not besitate if the Government of Texas were selzed by marauding hordes from Mexico; nor should we hesitate if a opular leader were to establish a family dynasty in the Chief Magistracy of the State of New York; and is there any reason why the power of the nation should not be invoked when armed bands of citizens dispute the authority of the constitutional majority in a State, drive duly-elected Governors from their places, and set men in office who have no title thereto except that which the bayonet con Without stopping to consider how soon the

second effort will be made to overthrow this Government, which Mr. BOUTWELL contemplates, we will simply draw attention to his nisstatement that " armed bands of citizens have driven duly-elected Governors from heir places and set men in office who have no title thereto except that which the bayonet confers." Of course Mr. Bourwell can-not name a single State where this has occurred. On the contrary, in the States of South Carolina and Louisiana, to which he efers in the main, it was the withdrawal of the bayonets and not the use thereof which led to the change in Governors. In Louisians Warmoth, Kellogg, and Packard had been sustained in succession by the United States troops, and the moment these troops were recalled from the active support of a Government which was such only in name, Mr. PACKARD at once gave way. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, of South Carolina, made his arrangements to move back to New York as soon as he became satisfied that he could no longer rely upon bayonets. The simple fact is that the Southern policy, the bandonment of which Mr. BOUTWELL laments so much had failed to accomplish its ourposes, as he himself admits when he says hat the "peril has been yearly increasing." Now another and more peaceful policy has b naugurated; why cannot he and the othe Implacables await a test of this experiment before demanding martial law, a state of siege, and another civil war?

THE NEW POLICY OF FOREIGN TRADE. ate House of Representatives, in answer to letter from certain citizens of Galveston, Texas, thus refers to one subject of oublic importance : colicy of the Government should be to enlarge our and South American States. It is well for us to study the statistics of the trade between these countries and the markets of the world, from

which we find that the people of the United States are not receiving a due share of the commerce of the countries I have named. We need more favorable commercial relations and more comprehensive trade connections with other nations. Let me cite a few figures to prove the truthfulness of my ssertion.

The public documents show the foreign c the countries lying south of the Unite States on the American continent to be about 520,000,000. Our share of this amount is about

ransported in American vessels and under the American flag. Such a statement should at once trouse our people from their lethargy. The War stimulated the manufacturing facilities f the North enormously, and only by the ado of such a policy can we keep up the activity of on manufacturing districts and secure a market fo our productions. It is a discredit to our enlighten aent that we as a people stand quietly by and cot make sufficient endeavor to increase our meaghare of this important trade.

When the extended policy to which I have re

will your city, your State, and the entire coast of he Gulf receive the advantages which Nature espoken for them.

Mr. RANDALL strikes the right nail squar

ly on the head when he says that it is iscredit to our enlightenment that the American people submit to the policy that has produced this condition of things. Let Mr. RANDALL have the honesty to proclain his own responsibility and that of the Stat he represents for the scandalous and dis graceful policy which has so long plundere he nation and destroyed its commen rce. Th estruction of American commerce with foreign nations is the result of the polic adopted fifteen years ago to limit American production to the mere supply of the home market, and to prohibit trade with foreign nations. Foremost and conspicuous in th advocacy of that fatal policy was the State of Pennsylvania, and on that point there was no division of parties, -Democrats insisting that they were better Protectionists than the Republicans. 1861 down to the last tinkering the tariff law, Pennsylvania wa even more clamorous than New England for every instance of robbery and plunder committed in the name of "Protection," and among the unblushing advocates of all these measures no man was more ready and prompt than SAMUEL J. RANDALL. gratifying now to read how painfully that individual is impressed with the wreck and ruin he has so long labored to accomplish. In his maudlin sorrow over the evil consequences of the policy of Protection, he gets off the peculiar assertion that "the War stimu-lated the manufacturing facilities of the North enormously, and only by the adoption of such a policy can we keep up the activity of our manufacturing districts and secure a market for our productions." What policy? The policy of "stimulating"? If this letter be intended for anything but a fraud and a deceit, then it is a confession

fare of the nation, and especially of the manufacturing districts, demands an immediate abandonment of "Protection," and return to the policy of the largest and most

extensive external trade possible. Why is it that the West Indies, Mexico Central America, Brazil, and all the South American States, Japan, and China, though our neighbors, are not our customers? Why is it that we purchase their tea, coffee, sugar, wool, silks, and other products, and pay for them in gold drafts on London, where the money is used to pay for cotton goods and a variety of other manufactures which they could find in this country? Why is it that all this trade has been driven away, -forced away from the United States? It would be to the great convenience, profit, and advantage of all these States to purchase all they need in this country, they have been excluded by what RANDALL calls the stimulants of the War. The fact is, the New England, and especially the Pennsylvania, policy of establishing a "home market" for all things produced at home and the exclusion of all things produced abroad, and the enforcement of this policy by confiscating penalties on imports, and by the swollen cost of production at home, has driven away the nations who would be our best customers, and left us in the comparatively pitiable condition which RANDALL describes. This policy he seemingly seeks to palliate by suggesting that it prevailed during the War. But the War asted only four years, and has been over twelve years, but the policy remains unchanged, and, so far as the statute-book is concerned, the penalties imposed on a foreign trade are as great as ever.

The change in this policy has been long emanded. If RANDALL's letter has any inelligent meaning, it is that our manufacturing districts are now to be stimulated by ppening to them for the sale of their wares all the ports of the world. It means that the iron and steel industries of Pennsylvania are to be encouraged to sell their products even in England and Belgium and wherever they can find a purchaser, just as Fall River cotton goods are now selling in Manchester. Our manufacturers should be stimulated by having all the raw material they may need in their business,—even coal,—admitted free of tax, and in every respect placed on an equality with their competitors in other parts of the world, and then, with all the great natural advantages which this country affords, such as cheap food, abundant fuel, water-power, and general cheap transportation, they ought to be able to command not only the home market, but also a large share of the world's trade. And what has this policy done for that class of the population in whose name and for whose benefit this great national wrong was committed? In what condition has it left the workingmen and operatives whose interests were fraudulently represented as protected"? It has reduced them to beggary, starvation, and even to crime. It ha closed establishments pertaining to all branches of industry, and, as a distinguished Pennsylvania statesman said some time ago, covered the high-roads and by-roads of that State with beggars and tramps, struggling with one another for the bread of charity.

OPERATING ON 'CHANGE. A correspondent asks us to give him some in-formation about the way in which Board-ofthis city. We presume he refers to what are often called "options," as the buying and selling of grain or provisions for present delivery is very much like the ordering of a chest of tea at the grocery, and paying for it when the ten is We premise by stating that the me

the word "option," as applied to trading on people in the country seem to think that the person who buys an article on option can take it or not, as he pleases; and that the seller on op-tion can deliver or not, as he pleases. This is els of corn at 50 cents, seller July, is obliged to deliver it to the buyer at some time hat month, and his option only extends to the choice of the time (during business hours) in July, when he will deliver a piece of paper (re ceipt) which transfers the ownership of the property in store, and receive for it another siece of paper (check) which transfers the own ership of the price \$2,500 in the bank. If he on the last day of the month, he defaults on his contract. If the buyer does not pay for the property when tendered, he is the defaulting

Such a "trade" in corn for July may be made in May or June, several days or weeks before the earliest time at which the property can be delivered. During that intervening time the market price of corn may advance or decline several cents per bushel. As a guarantee that he will perform his part of the contract, each party deposits 10 per cent of the agreed price with a bank which has been approved by the Board of Trade; and this deposit is called a margin." The market may advance or declir more than 10 per cent before the corn is delivered, in which case the seller or buyer may be equired to deposit an additional sum, or may gin; and these margins are returned by the bank upon the joint certificate of the two parties that the contract has been fulfilled.

Either party to the contract may, before its xpiration, ask the other party to expiration, ask the other party to "settle"; and, if the two can agree upon terms, one pays to the other the "difference" between the original price and the price then current. The trade is then said to be "settled"; but this can only be done by a second bargain between the buyer and seller. In the absence of such after agreement the property must be delivered ac-The rules of the Board of Trade do not provide for anything other than the actual delivery of the property within the time specified; except as they take cognizance of defaults to deliver or to receive and pay for the same. Contracts are not often settled in this way.

In the great majority of cases, however, the de-livery is "provided for." That is, the buyer has no use for the property; he neither wants to grind the corn nor to ship it. He buys because he hopes the price will advance, so that he can sell at a profit. He carries the deal till satisfied with the profit made, or till afraid of risking further loss, and then sells. When the corn is delivered to him in July he delivers it to the third party, and his profit or loss is the differnce between the money he pays for the corn and the amount he receives for it. In like man ner the seiler may sell the corn without actually owning it at the time, but because he expects to be able to buy it at a less price before the ma. turity of the contract. He buys in the corn subsequently, and delivers it as soon as possible after receiving it; the difference of the selling and buying prices being his profit or loss, as the

Very much of this trading is done on account of outside parties. Mr. A, in the country, thinks corn will advance, and telegraphs Mr. B the commission-merchant on 'Coange, to "buy five corn for July." If the market price be 3 cents per bushel, and Mr. B is a prudent man, he will require A to send \$500 (10 per cent) to be deposited as a margin, because he knows that he will be required to take the corn and pay for it in July, whether A wishes it or not, unless he can previously effect a settlement. B buys the corn from C. If the orice advance, say to 56 cents, A may order his corn sold: B sells it to D, and sends A the 6 cents per bushel, after subtracting his commis-sion charges. A has now no interest in the question whether or not C or D will perform the o be resold. In that case the mar sausted, and B calls on A for more

protect the trade, because C will co protect the contract in the same way. If A thinks corn will decline, he m If A thinks corn will declare, to sell for delivery in July. He may to sell for delivery in July. He may ither buy or sell wheat, pork, any other month than July, or for the the current year, if he wishes. The pri the same in all cases. A contract is m receive of deliver, at a certain price, a quantity of a named article at some the future, and asum of money is deposit security that the person making the tip perform his part of the contract wittime named for its performance.

Another point generally lost sight of by ties outside the Board is the fact that advance or decline as the number of by sellers preponderates. The news that has determined to make war on To flashed over the continent, and 500 men to simultaneously that it is a good time to: Each sends in an order to purchase, and are few sellers; honce the price of peace news is sent over the wires, and a men send in orders to sell; the market rapidly under the weight of with the upward or downward me prices, except as he is obeying the of his client. Yet that client will berate the Chicago Board of Trade as gamblers, ignoring the fact that he is gambler, if any there be, and that he has l his money because too many other me similarly affected with himself at the instant.

Of course there is a good deal of tra 'Change that is no better than gamblin it is also true that no small part of this and selling for future is just as legitim operation as is the purchase of a b operation as is the purchase of a barrel of an for home consumption. We cannot, however enter now upon an explanation of this phase the trading without making our art long. We may discuss it at s

The Bureau of Statistics has issued a circulation giving a comparative statement of the important and exports of the United States for the fire ten months of the fiscal year. These the business for April, 1877: MEBCHANDISE.

Exports—Domestic....\$43,357,787
Foreign..... 1,042,461
10.004 # Excess of ex. over im.\$ 1,737,552 \$157,666 GOLD AND SILVER (COIN AND BULLION), Exports—Demestic...\$ 1,817,037 \$ 23,126, Foreign 1,981,795 9,137, Excess of ex. over im. \$ 2,216,618 .\$48, 199, 110 Excess of ex. over im. \$ 3,954,170 \$154,028, Month ### Exports—Domestic\$37,685,451 \$439,915, Foreign 1,271,428 12,118, Totals......\$38, 918, 877 \$452,038,4 Excess of ex. over im. \$ 2,763,351 \$ 62,963,15 Totals.....\$ 5, 423, 019 \$ 41,000, Excess of ex. over im. \$ 4,607,934 \$ 27,105,01.
TOTAL MERCHANDISE AND SPECIE.

Exports—Domestic...\$42,036,534 \$475,588,507
Foreign 2,306,372 17,217,43

Excess of ex. over im. \$ 7,461,285 \$ 90,088,54 It will be seen that in April the value of the imported merchandise was within less that two millions of dollars of the value of the or ports, while the gold and silver experted was ten months, shows an export of merchandis in excess of imports equal to \$157,000,000, as an excess of imports of gold and silver or exports of \$3,000,000. Until March the month ly exports largely exceeded the merchandise, and the imports of bu greater than the exports. Even as it is, balance of gold and silver, though small, is it

The Louisville Courier-Journal tries, India-rubber logic, to belittle the crim difference of Gov. STONE, of Mississipp atrocious Chisolm massacre. It recites and ders in other States, and sails upon the Gor ders in other States, and falls upon the over-ernors thereof to punish crime. There is a sense in the analogy, for no State Government in the North suffers cominals to be successfully defiant. At least an effort is made to punish Call the Kemper County butchery a mere bruish assassination,—is still remains for Mr. State to take property repressive measures. to take prompt repressive measures.

"Irreconcilables" as words of spitefulness as men of wrath; but, now that the Custon-House Commission is working such revolution in the Treasury service by reductions of forces, we shall be treated to the Incapables, who will now combine hate of the Administration with its "Implacables," the "Irreconcilables," and, is too many cases, the dishonest.

There is a good deal of talk about Re There is a good deal of talk about Reputanizing the South, as if it were one of the car things in politics,—say as easy as putting a sake sidy through Congress. Yet after all it would be better, more cary, and more complete to Republicanize the North. The South is a little new to the real merits of anything save Demorracy, while the North understands both factions.

When will politicians learn that the are not to be joked by paper-collar address and letters? Theories no longer why retorn Let our shadowy statemen try somethin newer than the "glittering generalities" state papers, and proje their statesmanning their deeds.

The Springfield (Ill.) Journal has co for the Southern policy and in support of President. It takes a column editorial in we to do it. Furthermore, we feel sure that will have that Post-Office, though we suggest

The Augusta (Me.) Journal says that, whill or more idiots in Washington are creating p for him, Mr. Blaine "is trimming his trees and cutting asperagus." divine heroism of a politician.

The Toledo Blade urges parents to I children taught trades. The theory is all

Ambitious politicians fight for a place in gress, ignorant or forgetful of the fact fame generally finishes their course with oblivious of a place in the Congressional

An item for St. Louis lade otton-plant has been discovered in Egy produces twice as much as any of the or It is proposed to educate Per

PERSONAL.

Mr. Frank B. Carpenter, of Br

gaged upon a portrait of Anna Di

Gen. Grant will have opports Gen. Grant will have opportunities that treatment of Mr. Motley when it parent passes before him in London. It that, while Motley had his faults, he a James Russell Lowell drew the

On the occasion of President On the occasion of Presidential to Boston, a month bence, be will, a to Boston, a month bence, be will, a castom, receive the Presidential degreem Harvard, of which he is in one sense having taken his degree at the law scheme to be a month of Boston The City Administration of Boston Democratic, will extend courtesies to

William Armstrong has b gainst the Stewart estate for paying against the Stewart estate for paying \$3,000 to another William Armstrong. tiff claims that he enjoyed the confidence in an unusual degree, having the heeper of the carpet department for me whereas the William Armstrong who recome y was discharged from the establishment of the carbon whereas the William Armstrong who recome y was discharged from the establishment. The Old South entertainment

The Old South entertainment priday included recitations of "Old "Dorothy Q.," and "The Old South, Wendell Holmes; "The Concord H. "Boston Tea Party," by Ralph Waldo "Prophecy of Samuel Sewell" and Belfry Pigeon," by James T. Fields; the Old South, "by Edward Everett Ha Old South Speaks," by James Freems and many others. Mr. Samuel Randall is a p

Mr. Samuel Randall is a pret man,—sharper than a serpent's tooth, world knows to the contrary,—but even ences a painful difficulty in writing on to one question at the same time, and meaning clear. His late letter about aub unsatisfactory at the South as it is at tooght to be a simple matter for Mr. say whether he rayors the Southern P. road scheme, in its full extent, or not. The Literary World is authori

The Literary World is authorize that the story which Miss Elizabeth Stur is writing is not, as has been whispere the papers, on the "woman question, term means woman-suffrage, or what is understood by the vague and comprehe pression "woman's rights." It does, is late to women, as all interesting storie rather, as an interesting story does when person of the marked individuality as thetic genius of Miss Pheips.

The valed interian of the William The valedictorian of the Willi class of 1871 was Mr. John L. Ste

class of 1871 was Mr. John L. Stoddarton, who was sent through at the expressibly nucle with the expectation that become an orthodox minister. He after side extensively, and studied for the midthin a few weeks he has abandoned and become a radical contributor for the infidel organ. Mr. Stoddard was the mescholar Williams College had seen for the was there. He will be in his new most efficient workman, and he haproved the sincerity of his conviction fring prospects that were, in the secta the most flattering description—Peter Cooper was in all his general conventions of the cooper was in all his general conventions. Peter Cooper was in all his

eighteenth annual commencement of (in New York, Thursday. He sat cons in New York, Taursday. He sat compute platform, sarrounded by the 100 fifty-five of whom Lad won prizes. The Hewitt, in reading the Trustees' report audience to especially notice that, we ceipts were \$50, 603.30, the disburses \$50, 292.64; showing that if more app to be accommodated (and hundreds are maily from the doors) an endowment of 000 is needed. The founder has done a means will permit. The prizes were

There is some agitation in Cin the proposed enforcement of the Sur The ministers' meeting has taken the and insists that the Mayor shall do some and insists that the Mayor shall do some responds slowly, or not at all. There complaint of noise of revel and ungot the neighborhood of pinces of wors services; and it really seems as if the M profitably interfere in cases of this kind Commercial thinks the idea of attemp force all the laws would be. "a great if all the laws were enforced, it says, would not be inhabitable; the people y grate, in such case, even to Kemper Coulomb Lord Lutton's best acts.

Lord Lytton's best act since he Governor-General of India was his a English Courts in India for their disc English Courts in India for their discrim-favor of the whites as against the The officials in India were stitled the presumption of the Governa and demanded that the matter beto the home authorities. What must manazement on hearing that Lord Sall Minister for India, entirely acquiesces cision of Lord Lytton! Lord Salisbar Viceroy not only that the judiciary a empt from his control, but that he to proper occasion to exercise his restranatural favoritism and prejudices of matter.

Anent Gail Hamilton and her Anent Gail Hamilton and her pursuit of the unprotected editors of the the New York Tribune remarks that Transunz acems to desire that the o should have short tails, too; especiall Histead should not be permitted to g bushy extremity. Well, there is much in favor of the new fashion of wearing the information of the free that the of the figure and does away with that vanity which is often inspired of person wanty which is often inspired of pers We advise Mr. Haistead to send Ga the trophy she desires without waiting come and take it.

Prof. Alvergnat, of Hartford, C Prof. Alvergnat, of Hartford, Const died of what may be called imaging trophobia. He had been bitten by a dos and the wound was affionce carefully and washed. His torment began at once ful friends assured him that he must of drophobia; they wrote letters to him singular remedies, and advising him his peace with heaven; they made his and excitable. He began to read medical the circumstances so preyed upon him attacked with all the symptoms of hy except that he could swailow the wastem its placed in a cloth over his lips in great agony, thirty-air hours after heaven. in great agony, thirty-six hours after the bite.

The reported finding of the The reported finding of the ar venus of Milo 1s a piece of news that we taken with a grain of allowance in the where the fame of the Cardiff Giant is. The news that such a claim has behavever, in itself important. There been a controversy among artists as to it of the arms of this celebrated statue, a inconceivable that some enthusiast has his own pet theory by planting arms construction where he well knew the speedily be found. It is now fitty year wants was exhumed. The report arms were taken from a spot few feet distant from the acircumstance which, if it he true speeds trumpet-tongued for the intellige dustry of the original discoveror. In the control of the original discoveror of the original discoveror. In the control of the original discoveror or ls on A for more money to because C will call on B

ative statement of the importa

April, 1877:

fiscal year. These include

Month Ten months of april. April 30. \$42,357,787 \$503,719,042 10,044,819

ver im.\$ 1,727,552 \$157,009,045

3, 708, 862 \$ 35, 285, 215 1, 582, 244 38, 331, 53

..\$48, 199, 110 \$549, 969, 07 44, 244, 940 395, 916; 35

fm. \$ 3, 954, 170 \$154, 052, 723

Month Ten mon he of depril. 426 429, 915, 260 1, 271, 426 12, 118, 135

.. \$38, 018, 877 \$452, 033, 404 ... 36, 156, 526 380, 069, 848

im. \$ 2,763,351 \$ 62,963,536

...\$ 5,423,019 \$ 41,682,514 ... 725,085 13,977,501

im.\$ 4,607,034 \$ 27,103,011

ECHANDISE AND SPECIE. 5....\$42, 036, 524 \$475, 898, 437 2, 306, 372 17, 217, 479

.....\$44, 342, 896 \$493, 115, 8; 36, 881, 611 403, 047, 36

er im. \$ 7,401,285 \$ 90,068,507 Alaska and Oswego.

that in April the value of the

e gold and silver exported was nillions in excess of the in-tice, however, at the end of the ws an export of merchandise orts equal to \$157,000,000, and ports of gold and silver over 10,000. Until March the month-aly exceeded the imports of d the imports of bullion were exports. Even as it is the

exports. Even as it is, the and silver, though small, is in

e Courier Journal tries, with te, to belittle the criminal inv. STONE, of Mississippi, to the LN massacre. It recites murtes, and alls upon the Govo punish crime. There is no ogy, for no State Government lers officials to be successfully that effort is made to punish county butchery a mere brutal still remains for Mr. STONE epressive measures.

"as words of spitefulness and ut, now that the Custom-House orking such revolution in the by reductions of forces, we the Incapables, who will now the Administration with the the "Irreconcilables," and, in the dishonest.

deal of talk about Republicans if it were one of the easy as rate as a sub-

y, and more complete to Re-North. The South is a little terits of anything save Democ-orth understands both factions.

ticians learn that the people sked by paper-collar addresses cories no longer win victories-by statemen try something "glittering generalities" of proje their statesmanship by

d (III.) Journal has come out policy and in support of the ics a column editorial in which rmore, we feel sure that he st-Other, though we suggested

ie.) Journal says that, while one vashingtor are creating parties aime "is triuming his apple a spiragus." That is the a politician.

Se urges parents to have their trades. The theory is a good sately trades-unions decide this rents by practically forbidding.

icians fight for a place in Con-reforgetful of the fact that nishes their course with the in the Congressional Dic-

Louis lades: A new kind of been dis overed in Egypt. It much a any of the ordinary

at October the public with

\$ 3,046,322

im. \$ 2, 216, 018

field Republican recalls as ap-The Springheid Republicate recents as ap-B Carpenter, of Brooklyn, i

and upon a portrait of Anna Dickinson as Boleya, and upon another of Emma Abbott H.O. Pratt, formerly Member of Congress LO. Pratt, formerly attember of congression property and a lawyer of ability to the property and a lawyer of ability to the most eloquent man in the property and the street when he is stirred out of his chronic increases.

Gen. Grant will have opportunity to re-be treatment of Mr. Motley when the funeral sessi passes before him in London. Certain it and while Motley had his faults, he was a more and representative of American interests that either Mr. Schenck or Mr. Pierrepont. leses Eussell Lowell drew the portrait of and Quincy in these lines, included in

bis skill in leisure and the case is use flowing full without a plan; is used are idly busy; him i call who are idly busy; him i call here fortunate who knew himself to please, here fortunate who knew himself to please, here in those arts that make a gentleman.

On the occasion of President Hayes' visit In the occasion of Fresident Hayes visit a losies, a month hence, he will, according to make receive the Presidential degree of LL. D. the Eurard, of which he is in one sense a graduate, with these his degree at the law school in 1845. In City Administration of Boston, aithough research, will extend courtesies to the Presidentia, will extend courtesies to the Presidentia,

the Stewart estate for paying a legacy of the sacher William Armstrong. The plainties that he enjoyed the confidence of Mr. cains that man ensemal degree, having been book-east in an ensemal degree, having been book-oper of the carpet department for many years, the william Armstrong who received the illiam Armstrong who received the

partialed recitations of "Old Ironsides,"
"perting Q.," and "The Old South," by Oliver and Holmes; "The Concord Hymn" and "hophety of Samuel Sewell" and "Willie's hip freen." by James T. Fields; "Future of the 06 South, "by Edward Everett Hale; "The 55th Speaks," by James Freeman Clarke,

mi, charper than a serpent's tooth, for all the soil knews to the contrary, -but even he experiment a painful difficulty in writing on two sides of as custion at the same time, and making his clear. His late letter about subsidies is as resistatory at the South as it is at the North. my shether he favors the Southern Pacific Rail-

The Literary World is authorized to say The Literary world is authorized to say at mestery which Miss Elizabeth Stuart Phelps is sining is not, as has been whispered through its supers, on the "woman question," if this me mean woman-suffrage, or what is generally mission by the vague and comprehensive expessed "woman's rights." It does, indeed, relate women, as all interesting stories do, or, the saw interesting story does when told by ther, as an interesting story does when told by a most of the marked individuality and sympa-nic grains of Miss Phelps.

The valedictorian of the Williams College and will was Mr. John L. Stoddard, of Bosn, who was sent through at the expense of a
sith made with the expectation that he would
make an orthodox minister. He afterwards travsuperstvely, and studied for the ministry, but
singlew weeks he has abandoned orthodoxy.
I become a radical contributor for the Index, the
his organ. Mr. Stoddard was the most brilliant
six Williams College had seen for years when
has there. He will he in his

at the wound was at once carefully cauterized and washed. His torment began at once. Thought hi friends assured him that he must die of hytyshobia; they wrote letters to him about it, writing remedies, and advising him to make his peace with heaven; they made him nervous and acticable. He began to read medical works, and a circumstances so preyed upon him that he was stacked with all the symptoms of hydrophobia, target that he could swailow the water oozing hom ke placed in a cloth over his lips. He died a great agong, thirty-six hours after he first beane III, and about thirty days from the time of the bits.

the bits.

The reported finding of the arms of the vans of Milo is a piece of news that will perhaps is taken with a grain of allowance in this country, when the fame of the Cardiff Giant is still fresh. The news that such a claim has been made is, haverer, in fixelf important. There has long the same of this celebrated statue, and it is not the arms of this celebrated statue, and it is not mactivable that some enthusiast has vindicated as me theory by planting arms of modern excitable that some enthusiast has vindicated as me theory by planting arms of modern excitable that some enthusiast has vindicated as an extense of the report says the same were taken from a spot only a feet distant from the original, attrametance which, if it be true, does not each trumpet-tongued for the intelligence and international discoverer. In this connectal it is worth noticing that the discoverer referration, M. Voutier, has just died. So, unfortunisty, the man of all others who could expose a mad of this nature, if there be one, is out of the synthesis of the same is remarkable and suggestive. Many tables arms have been offered the bewitching that the discover protectors have been offered the bewitching that may be a suggestive of the mail, and, with no arms at all, she restricts may be a suggestive of the most beautiful female figure in the world.

THE INVESTIGATION.

Architect Egan Replies to Some of Periolat's Insinuations.

And Armstrong Comes Along to Support the Story.

What Young Forsyth Don't Know About Carpenter's Little Book.

He Is Surprised Clem Should Say that He Stole It.

Hinsdale Pays Money to Rountree to Fight the County Commissioners Bill.

What Mr. Reed Knows of the Disappearance of the Book---Karls' Story.

EGAN.

THE PERSISTENT INTERVIEWER was at it again yesterday, the subject of the par-ticular interrogatory artist being Architect Egan, whom it was thought necessary to see in connection with Periolat's dark saying about a "supplemental agreement," the payment of a certain sum of money to an unknown person by Periolat in Egan's presence, and other matters revealed by Periolat in Egan so presence, and other matters revealed by Periolat in an interview published in yesterday's Transung.

Mr. Egan was found at his residence, No. 737 Michigan avenue, and gave the reporter, as usual, a cordial reception. The business proceeded at once by the reporter's asking for an explanation of the

"SUPPLEMENTAL AGREMENT."

"All I know about that is simply this," said
Mr. Egan. "At the time when I was trying to
get the contract for the city's portion of the CourtHouse, there was an agreement entered into between us and Periolat conditional on our getting
that contract. I believe it called for \$6,000 to be paid Periolat for his trouble in securing the con-tract, although I am not certain as to the precise tract, although I am not certain as to the precise
sum. As everybody knows, Tilley had more of a
chance with the old Council than we had, and
when we found that our chances were not good
we drew out of the fight, threw up the contest,
and Tilley afterwards got the contract. Of course
the supplemental agreement was then nothing
more than a dead letter, and it now has no right to
be called in question. That is my recollection of
this transaction."
"But Periolat insinuates that this agreement is
still binding, and that he has it, and can produce

still binding, and that he has it, and can produce it."

"Well, his agreements come and go in such a strange fashion that it puzzles one to understand it. They are lost one day, and the next day they are forthcoming. Now, if he has any such agreement, he is at perfect liberty to use it. He says he has kept it to secure him. I don't see what special security it can afford him. We never got that contract for the city's portion, and hence the agreement was simoly nail and void. It was conditioned on our success in getting that contract, and we failed to secure it."

"How could he control the old Council in this matter—what were his plans, in other words?"

"Inferred that he had he same kind of infuence there that he had with the County Board But Mr. Armstrong, who attended to the management of these affairs, and who arranged all this kind of business, would probably be more clear on that point than I am. I had the inside work to attend to, and about all I knew was that certain papers were brought to Armstrong for him to sign, and he did sign them, and among them was this supplemental agreement."

"Were there any other reasons why you with-

ment."
"Were there any other reasons why you with-"Were there any other reasons why you withdrew from the contest for the city's portion?"

"HIE MAIN REASON

Peter Cooper was in all his glory at the
splatent annual commencement of Cooper Union
a few lock, Tharsday. He sat conspicuously on
be platform, surrounded by the 100 graduates,
the platform is surrounded. The Hon. A. S.
the platform is surrounded by the 100 graduates,
the platform is platform who in the connect by the Sherman House—
and I said to him: 'No money shall be used in
that way on my account. If that is to be the respin were \$50,603.30, the disbursements were
the platform is the connect of the connect of

receive we fold 60. 30, the disbursements were stable in the control of the contr

was all a frand, and that you were not entitled to anything."

"Why, the records of the Board show that I was clearly entitled to every dollar of it, and I believe I would have got every cent of it if I had been fairly dealt with."

"You don't fear, then, the result of his showing the supplemental agreement to the Grand Jury, or of his bringing up the matter of the \$4,000!"

"If he has any acreement that criminates me, let him place it before the Grand Jury, and I assure von I shall shield myself behind no technicality of the law. I don't go as a squealer. I claim the protection of no court, because I am fully conscious that I was never just on the contractor of the thim place it before the Grand Jury. I am willing the daylight should be let in on anything I ever did."

"Yea, when this thing is over. The fact is, that the contractors have been bled to death, every last one of them, by the leeches without whose influence the contractors have been bled to death, every last one of them, by the leeches without whose influence the contractors have been bled to death, every last one of them, by the leeches without whose influence the contractors have been bled to death, every last one of them, by the leeches without whose influence the contractors have been bled to death, every last one of them, by the leeches without whose influence the contractors have been bled to death, every last one of them, by the leeches without whose influence the contractor have been bled to death, every last one of them, by the leeches without whose influence the contractor have been bled to death, every last one of them, by the leeches without whose influence the contractor have been bled to proud the contractor have been bled to pr

ARMSTRONG. THE SUPPLEMENTAL AGREEMENT, ETC.

THE SUPPLEMENTAL AGREEMENT, ETC.

In the interviews published with Egan and Periolat yesterday there appeared a flat contradiction, and the disinterested reader was left to conclude that in this whole difficulty truth was becoming a scarce commodity. This prompted a reporter to forgo the pleasure of attending divine service yesterday morning in order that the unheard from member of the Court-House architectural firm of Periolnt, Armstrong & Egan might have an opportunity to have his say—John M. Armstrong. Ringing the bell at No. 95 Lincoln avenue, an inquiry for Mr. Armstrong brought forth the response that he was in attendance upon the ministrations of his church and occupying his accustomed pew. The reporter entered his parlors to await his arrival, amusing himself in the meantime by glancing through a volume which occupied a conspicuous place on the centre-table.

to await his arrival, amusing himself in the meantime by glancing through a volume which occupied a conspicuous piace on the centre-table, and which purported to be a succinct history of the "leading men" of Caicago. The book was a study in itself, and more attractive because illustrated with the plates of many persons not entirely unknown. The first illustration which met the scribe's eye in opening the volume wat the picture of THE HON. JOHN M. ROUNTREE, and in reading the biographical sketch appended a flood of lightwas poured upon that gentleman's warlike attitude the day previous. The sketch not only set forth that he had had greatness thrust upon him, but also that he had been born great, and it explained his thirst for gore by graphically describing how only a few years ago, when in feeble health, he had been paddled about the Northern lakes by two Indians for the space of several monts.

A further examination of the volume was interrupted by the arrival of Mr. Armstrong, clothed in his best, and his neck encircled with a white cravat. The reporter welcomed him, seated him, and proceeded at once to apply the interviewer's pump. He was found ready to talk, and his story was straight. As between the statements of Periolat and Egan the story of Egan was correct in toto, so far as he knew. He had been the go-between between Periolat and Egan, so to speak, when the agreement between the trio had been made in reference to who should be Court-House architect. What drove him to think of taking Periolat in as a partner was the fact, as stated by Egan, that without his assistance he could not be successful. He and Egan had the friendship of such members of the Board as Carter Harrison and Thomas Lonergan, but Periolat had the ear of ASHTON. JONES, HARRIS, AND CRAWFORD, and without the support of the latter he could do nothing. Periolat agreed to control these men, houce the agreement, and his subsequent success. Thereafter Periolat came to him and wanted \$2,000 to straighten up some agreement between hum and Harri

hence the agreement, and his subsequent success. Thereafter Periolat came to him and wanted \$2.000 to straighten up some agreement between him and librris, and be "loaned" the amount, which he had not heard of since. Periolat had never paid one cent's worth of expenses, as the agreement required, but, having countrol of the Board, came to him and caused the making of what he (Periolat) calls

THE SUPPLEMINTAL PAPERS, which were, in effect, a recognition from him and Egan that he (Periolat) had paid a certain amount of momey to them, which was not true. Periolat had never paid them one cent, but, after the making of the supplemental papers, had even demanded that he should be paid not one-third of the profits of the Court-House work, but one-third of the profits of the Court-House work, but one-third of the strife, which had been augmented by his discovery that Periolat had made the same agreement with other architects that he had with him, and by his subsequently refusing to give Periolat \$5,000 occeived on the first plans as the second payment.

As to the matter of Periolat having charged Agan with having committed perjury before the Storey Grand Jury, the whole thing was false. Periolat had told him and Egan at the time that the original agreement had been destroyed, and on the strength of this, he thought, Egan had sworn. If

signed by Holden until after Egan had indorsed it, making it payable to Hinsdale, and believed that Egan would never have got a cent. although his claim had passed the Board, unless he had done as he had. In fact, he had been informed that the plan was that if Egan refused to transfer the order, and thus secure the payment to Periolat of \$7,500, that the action of the Board was to have been reconsidered in the matter.

VOUNG FORSYTH. AND THE CARPENTER BOOK.

The younger Forsyth, who lives on Loomis

street, was sought out yesterday by a reporter, it being understood that, he is to appear before the orter. 'No; but I told them Saturday I would come

over. No paper was served on me. They took my word for it." "Do you know what they want you for?"

"Why did you volunteer to appear?" "I was asked to come." "By whom?"
"I don't care about telling that."

Was it a juryman who asked you!" "No. A man was here to subpoens me, but I was out." "How did you happen over to the County Building?" "I went down to my father's office, and he took me over.' "You say you don't know what they want you

"No."

"Can't you guess?" "Perhaps I can enlighten you. PERIOLAT SAYS THAT YOU TOOK CARPENTER'S

Is that so?" "No."
"You didn't take it?"
"No, I did not. I havn't seen it."
"Never saw it?"
"I saw it when it was first gotten up."
"When did you last see it?"
"I haven't seen it since Carpenter was over

here."
"Do you know what became of it?"
"I do not—only what I saw in the papers."
"Did Gen. Smith ever see it?"
"I couldn't swear to that, either."
"Did you ever see it in the possession of Mr.

"No."
"Did Periolat ever ask you to steal it?" HAVEN'T HAD ANY INTERVIEWS WITH PERIsince he left the store."
"Wasn't he over to see you a week ago Satur-

day?"
"He was over here Sanday, a week ago." "He was over here Sunday, a week ago."
Didn't he talk to you about that book?"
He didn't say anything about the book."
Did any one ever request you to get possession of it?"
No."
"Wasn't it worth having?"
"I don't know. It might have been."
"Didn't see how that would be."
"You haven I seen it at all?"

"You haven't seen it at all?"
"No, I haven't seen it. Where did you get that idea?"

Periolat says you took it."

"He does. Well, I haven't as much brass as he

"He does. Well, I haven't as much brass as he has."
"DO YOU KNOW WHERE CARPENTER IS!"
(After thinking a while.)—"I suppose he is in Janesville, Wis."
"When did you hear from him last?"
"I heard from him indirectly yesterday."
"Was he there then?"
"He was there Tuesday or Wednesday."
"He is not in Spalding, Mich.?"
"No, not unless he went there in the last two days."

"No, not unless he went there in the last two days."

"Do you know who gave him the money to get out of town?"

"I couldn't tell you that either. I don't know anything about it. The first thing I knew, I was asked to take his place Jan. J."

"His place at Forsyth & Co. 's?"

"Yes. He was shipping clerk there."

"Do you know of

ANYBODY PAYING HIM MONEY?"

"I heard that Clein paid him some. I don't know whether anybody else paid him or not. It is something I never bothered my head about."

"Did you ever pay him any?"

"No."

"Do you know of his ever having been paid any?"

"He must have been paid some money to go away with:"

"Sut you don't know anything about it?"

"I couldn't swear to anything."

"You never saw his book?"

"Saw a copy of a part of it."

"Not since the last trial—the fore part of the

that bought the goods. There are in the store now, on the second floor, thirty bags of musty beans that he bought."

"Do you know of any crockedness on the part of Commissioners?"

"About financial matters?"

"Yes." I don't know anything about that. I was al-"I don't know anything about that. I was always on the outside."
"Well, about any of them
OFTING GROCERIES THERE?"
"Some of them did. I know they paid for them, too, when the old gentleman made a fuss."
"But you don't know anything about Carpenter's book?"
"No. It is out of my recollection. I don't know anything about it. I heard where it was through the papers, but I never saw it."
"What do you suppose was Periolat's object in saying that you got it?"
"I don't know, I am sure. I supposed he had it all the time."
"Did he pay money to Carpenter to go away with?"

'He says so. He paid him so much a month. believe."
"Your father never paid him anything?"
"I never saw him pay him anything."
"Do you know of any money they sent to

him?"

By whom?"

Anybody?"

No."

Were you ever in Charley Reed's office in the County Building?"
"I don't believe I ever was there."
"Did you ever see him have the book?"

"No."
Do you know where he kept it?"
No. I was in his office to speak to M
when I was on the jury."
"When was that?"
"Along in the winter, just before the
trial,—just before Reed's time expired."
"You didn't see the book then?"
"No." " How long before Carpenter went away did you

see him"
'I think I saw him right after New Year's."
'Has he been writing to anybody here?"
'Yes. I had a letter from him when he was ''Not that I know of. I surmised, of course, that he was not coming back until the trial war Do you think he went away of his own mo-

ions"
"No. I know he did not."
"Who sent him away?"
"That is more than I can tell."
"Is HE COMING BACK?"
"I think he will be here in time for the trial."
"Whose trials"

"I think he will be here in time for the trial.

"Whose trial?"

"The trial of the County Commissioners."

"You don't know anything about his oook?"

"I thought some of the County Commissioners' crowd got it, because they were so confident of getting off the last time."

Realizing that it was useless to attempt to pump such a "slick one," the reporter bld him "good day." As he was leaving the house, Forsyth remarked that things were "mixed;" he didn't believe that Periolat would squeal; and that there wouldn't have been any "trouble" if the newspapers had kept quiet.

THE LOBBY FUND.

HINSDALE'S CONTRIBUTION TO IT. THE TRIBUNE has at last succeeded in getting at ust what was the matter with Hinsdale's cash-looks, and proceeds with great pleasure to lay it before the public, which takes a deep interest in the private affairs of the granite man, being a curious gossiping public, and anxious to know how people spend their money. There were two erasures on that cash-book. One was of an item for \$4,500, and was of date of last March, the time when Hinsdale got his first money for his granite. Hinsdale says he took the money down to New York with him in order to buy meals on the way, and purchase a return ticket; but Hinsdale's memory is at fault, and will probably be refreshed and restored in a day or two. The other erasure was of an item for \$200 paid a month or so ago to Glorious John M. Roun-paid a month or so ago to Glorious John M. Roun-tree. Why did Hinsdale, rushing from the County Building, seize his penknife and proceed to tear up that name by the roots? It was because that money was a contribution by this contractor to money was a contribution by the contractor to help defeat the County Commissioners bill then pending at Springfield. His friends, the Commis-sioners, were in jeopardy, and he was called on, with other contractors, to heip them out. The money went to Rountree, who held the bag, and was turned over by him to R. E. Goodell, who, it will be remembered, was watching legislation at Springfield during the greater part of the recent session. ession.
With the view of obtaining further information

With the view of obtaining further information on the subject, a Thibune reporter
CALLED UPON MR. GOODELL, yesterday afternoon. The conversation ran thusly:
"Mr. Goodell, it is charged by Hinsdale, the granite man, in his testimeny before the Grand Jury, that he paid John M. Rountree \$200 to be handed to you, to be used by you in lobbying against the passage of the bill for remodeling the County Board, and which was defeated, owing mainly to your exertions. This Thibune is willing to give you epace for any explanation of the charge you may see fit to make." you may see fit to make."

"Thank you. I am much obliged; it's very kind
of Tag Tailene. Mr. Hinsdale never gave me any
money: I don't know him, and never saw him to your lobbying excursion to Springfield?

'The people have got a very erroneous idea hout my connection with the lobby and the County Commissioner bill.

ty Commissioner bill.

THE FACT IS,

I was in Springfield on other matters, had five or six bills to look after, and one day Rountree came to me and says. 'Goodell, while you are fixing things in Springfield, can't you look after that bill against the County Commissioners? I haven't time to go down there myself. You just look after it, and I'll see that your expenses are paid. Well, I looked after it purely as a political question. The majority in the Board is Democratic, and I didn't want to see them legislated out of office. Besides, I thought'—

'How much were your expenses,—that is, your lobbying expenses?" "'Oh, they didn't amount to much. But, as I was saying, I thought that this legislating men out of office to which they have been elected by the voice of the people is wrong in principle."
"'Who contributed to the defrayal of your expenses?"
Oh, that's a matter that there is no occasion

or going into. I am not aware that anybody contributed. Rountree did as he said he would do, pay my expenses. You see Cook County has no reason to complain. She got all her bills through except the Commissioners bill and the grain bill, sithough the inter can hardly be called a Cook County measure,"
"How MUCH DID YOUR EXPENSES AMOUNT TO?" County measure.

"How MUCH DID YOUR EXPENSES AMOUNT TO?"

"Oh, they didn't amount to enough to make any fuss. As I was going on to say about that grain bill, its friends sent a gentleman named Hunter to Springdield to look after it, but he couldn't do any thing. You see it was different with me. I knew the most of the Democratic members of the Legislature, and those whom I didn't know knew me by reputation, and when I opposed the passage of the Commissioner bill, why, you see they all went against it, with the idea, of course, that they were doing something that would benefit me politically."

"DID YOUR EXPENSES AMOUNT TO \$300?"

"Yes, that's about it."

"How much more; \$500?"

"Yes, that's about it. that I'm aware of. Rountree said that he would pay the bill, and he did so. He gets a big salary from the county, and could afford to pay it himself."

"Did any of the Commissioners chip in?"

"None of them ever paid me a cent, and none of them paid any money to Rountree to my knowledge.

"Have you heard that you will be called before the Grand Jury to-morrow to explain that lobby transaction."

the Grand Jury to-morrow to explain that 1900y transaction?"

"No, I haven't heard of it; but it makes no difference. I have no objections to go before them and teli all I know."

"Then you received no money, either directly or indirectly, from Hinsdale?"

"Not a cent. As I said before, I don't know the man. I may have been introduced to him at some time, but I have no recollection of it. Nobody paid me any money except Rountree."

And, with this declaration on the part of Mr. Goodell, the interview closed.

CARPENTER'S BOOK.

HOW GEN. SMITH GOT IT FROM MR. REED. It will be remembered that about a month ago The TRIBUNE gave the particulars of the mysterious disappearance of Carpenter and his little memorandum-book, which had been left in the custody of State's Attorney Charles H. Reed. At the time that the facts were published Mr. Reed was in Washington, and in view of the recent developments a Tribux reporter called upon that gen-ticman last evening at his residence in Grove-land Park to obtain from him a state-ment of how the book came to leave his hands. Mr. Reed received The Tribux representative ment of how the book came to leave his hands.

Mr. Reed received The Thinnus representative most controlled the matter. He said:

"I couldn't swear to anything."

"You never saw his book?"

"I saw a copy of a part of it."

"Not since the last trial—the fore part of the trial."

"When had the sheets?"

"When had the sheets?"

"When are they?"

"Where are they?"

"When did you last see them?"

"Haven't seen them since Periodat left the store. Yes, since then, but not since the trial."

"What DID PERIOLAT SAY WHEN HE WAS HERE to see you?"

"WHAT DID PERIOLAT SAY WHEN HE WAS HERE to see you?"

"What DID PERIOLAT SAY WHEN HE WAS HERE to see you?"

"I have sked me to come down and see him in the evening, but I didn't go down."

"I know it all. I used to make up the profits,"

"Does your father know anything about it?"

"Clem attended to all that. Clem is the man

"Clem attended to all that. Clem is the man

"Clem attended to all that. Clem is the man

"It's a sweap of the seed of the said to me. After repeatedly gard seed that the was all and the special Dispatch to The Tribuse.

The Down anything about the crookedness."

"He saked me to come down and see him in the evening, but I didn't go down."

"The saked me to come down and see him in the evening, but I didn't go down."

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"The saked me to come down and see him in the evening but I didn't go down."

"The saked me to come down and see him have but go do

book to some man in the State's Attorney's office, and that he saw the man return the book to the drawer in the vault from whence I took it, and he is willing to swear to it, and has so stated to me. Further than that I know nothing about the matter. The book is merely a memorandum, which would be of no use without Carpenter, and it could only be used by him to refresh his memory."

This was all that Mr. Reed had to say on the subject, and the reporter took his departure.

THEODORE KARLS.

THEODORE KARLS.

HIS DRALINGS WITH PERIOLAT.

Mr. Egan having mentioned Mr. Theodore Karls as one of the architects with whom Periolat had made the same arrangements as with himself, but had broken faith with him, a Taisunke representative called upon that gentleman at his residence, No. 125 Sigel street, last evening to learn whether the statement made by Mr. Egan was founded upon facts. facts.
"Mr. Karls," said THE TRIBUNE represent

tive, after the exchange of the usual salutations,
'I suppose you have read the interview with Mr.
Egan in to-day's Tribune?' Egan in to-day's Tribure?"

"I have not," replied Mr. Karls. "I have just returned from a ride in the country, and I have had no time yet to read the papers. It there anything in that interview implicating me?"

"Yes: Mr. Egan says that Feriolat had made agreements, or contracts, with you and Matz, in which it was agreed to allow him a certain interest in the profits of the Court-House work for bis influence in helping to secure the job, and that, after making the agreement, he broke faith with you." ter making the agreement, he broke faith with you." Mr. Karls hunted up a Tribune, and, after satisfying himself as to just what statement Egan had made, he said: "Well, I can tell you in a few words the facts of this whole affair as far as it concerns me. I was not at all anxious to compete for the job, but, at the solicitation of my friends, I put in a bid. Shortly after, I was called upon by Mr. Pertolat, who said there was no reason why I should not become the Court-House architect. Of course I said I would be very willing to accept the work. Mr. Periolat then stated that in order to get the position I would have to pay him a certain percentage of the receipts. I do not remember exactly how much, but it was quite a large sum."

is get the position I would have to pay him a certain percentage of the receipts. I do not remember exactly how much, but it was quite a large sum."

"Did Periolat say he wanted this money for his own use, or that it was needed to secure favorable action on the part of the Commissioners?"

"He implied that he needed it to SECURE PAVORABLE ACTION ON THE PART OF THE BOARD.

This, at least, was the impression his remarks made upon me."

"What reply did you make to Periolat's proposition?"

"After a long discussion, during which Periolat tried to convince me that there was nothing dishonorable in his proposition, and that any architect would accept the job on such terms, I consented to accept his offer, and Periolat withdrew, saying I should have the contract."

"What occurred after this?"

"After thinking over the matter for some time and consulting with my friends, I became convinced that Periolat was acting dishonorably, and to become the Court-House architect under such an agreement as that proposed by him would injure my standing as a business-man and architect, and I therefore told Periolat that I would not be a competitor for the job under such conditions as proposed by him at our first meeting. Since that time I had nothing to do with the matter."

"Mr. Karls, were you not the architect of the County Insane Asylum some years ago."

"Yes I was, and it was the only houest job which has, in my opinion, ever been done for the county."

"How did you secure that job?"

"I was elected to the position of architect of the first I knew of it was when Mr. Miller (Euffalo) informed me of my election. The County Ring evidently did not exist at that time."

Mr. Karls said this was all he knew about the matter, and ourted the strictest investigation. The reporter thereupon to the gentleman good night and departed.

RAILROADS.

RAILROADS.

THE TRUNK LINES. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

NEW York, June 3.—The Times says that, notwithstanding the latest railroad complication, the
officials connected with the different trunk lines
say that they do not think there will be any serious trouble among the roads. The meetings of
the administrative and executive officers in arranging the pooling of the west-bound freight have been exceptionally harmonious, and all have ap-peared to be influenced with a desire to make a peared to be influenced with a desire to make a lasting agreement. Another meeting to continue the discussion of the details of the plan has been called, and will probably take place this week. So far as the Pennsylvania road is concerned, in view of the recent sweeping reduction of 10 per cent made in the salaries of its employees, it is not thought that its managers will care to enter into a general cutting of rates of fare and freight, especially at a time when business is dull and the water routes are open. As the matter stands now, it is doubted by railroad people here whether the loss of \$5 on each passenger carried from Chicago to New York will not te more than any profit that might accrue if the Peorial train were taken off, as Col. Scott desired. It is maintained, also, that he had no right to ask this, as he too had a train on the Chicago.

FORECLOSURE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 3.—In the case of Thomas F. Mason and Alvin P. Mann, Trustees, against the Lake Erie, Evansville & Southwestern Railway Company, a decree of foreclosure was entered yes-terday in the United States Circuit Court, and Noble C. Butler, of New Albany, appointed Special Master to sell the property with the right of way of uncompleted portions from Evansville to the Ohio State line in Union County. The sale will be made at Seymour_after ninety days' notice. The amount of the claim is \$645,300. The sale is to be for

WASHINGTON.

Results of Cutting Down the Advertising Rates-No Changes to Be Made in the Order for Consolidating the Pension Offices -- The President's Letter to Gen. Garfield.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3.—Under the late rolling of the Attorney-General, Government advertising is rapidly being thrown out by news-papers of the country. It was decided yesterday that only 40 cents a hundred words would be al-lowed for advertisements sent out before the dis-

papers of the country. It was decided yesterday that only 40 cents a hundred words would be allowed for advertisements sent out before the discovery of the law recently published. One of the Washington newspapers a few days since received a lot of advertisements from the War Department, which were thrown into the wastebacket along with other rejected communications. The appointment of Anderson, of Louisians, credited to Ohio as Consul to Funchal, has been declined. Upon his antecedents and character becoming known, it was quite apparent that this had been a selection not fit to be made under the new Civil-Service rules.

An attempt has been made to secure a modification of the order consolidating the penson offices, so that two offices could be retained in Illinois, one at Chicago and one at Quincy. The Commissioner of Pensions at one time almost agreed that Chicago should certainly have one office, but it is understood now that, on account of the pressure from all the consolidated districts. no excention will be made. The attempt to change the order will not, however, cease till the last minute before it goes into action, July I.

The Capital makes the charge that a soldier's widow has been discharged from the Treasury to make room for the sister-in-law of Assistant Postmaster-General Truer, and that this sister-in-sum has for some months been carried on the roils without doing any work. The statement is made that Gafâcld's denial through the Associated Press of the substantial truth of the letter recently published as having been written to him by the President will have to be reconsidered. Several persons of credibity who read the original say that the substantial truth of the letter recently published as having been written to him by the President will have to be reconsidered. Several persons of credibity who read the original say that the substantial truth or the fetter recently published as having been written to him by the President to the Press of the Sun, has addressed a card to the General Agentof the

PIUS IX.

Celebration Throughout America of His Semi-Centennial Episcopate.

Extraordinary Popular Demon stration in the City of Montreal.

A Huge Procession of German and Irish Catholics at St. Louis.

The Golden Jubilee Appropriately Observed at Many Other Cities.

MONTREAL. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
Orrawa, June 3.—To-day being Procession Sunday with the Roman Catholic citizens, the usus procession of religious Sodalities took place Houses on the line of march were gayly decorate

Chicago. He joins Dr. Kingston, of Montreal, en route. Both these gentlemen are delegates from Canada.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Montreal, June 3.—The procession here to-day in commemoration of the Corpus-Christi Festival, the fiftleth anniversary of the Pope, and the arrival of the Delegate Apostolic, was the grandest and largest religious procession ever seen in this city. The streets along which the procession passed were decorated with banners, evergreens, young trees, and arches. St. Lewrence street resembled a loafy bower from St. Catherine to Craig street. Carpets were laid between the rails of the street-car track all the way down the street, and sawdust sprinkled on each side for the worshipers of the host to kneel upon. At 9 2. m., an immense procession, which was formed in squads in the Place d'Armes Cathedral, began issuing into St. James street, and was three hours in passing a given point. There were over 18,000 people in the procession. The French societies, schools, and congregations proceeded the host. The children were clad in uniforms of red, white, and blue, and the women wore white wells. Behind the host and in the place of honor came St. Patrick's and other Irish societies. Eleven bands accompanied the procession, and it passed through fifteen arches. This evening the Cathedral towers, the Palace, St. Mary's College, the Seminary of St. Sulpice, and hundreds of private residences were beautifully illuminated. To-morrow his Excellency the delegate holds a levee. In the evening will be a grand torchlight procession.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., June 3.—The celebration of the Golden Jubilee of Pope Pius IX. to-day was one of the most notable in some of its features that has ever been witnessed here. It has been many years since an occasion has occurred to bring out the Irish and German Catholics together, and, therefore, but little opportunity has been previously had to observe the numerical strength of the various organizations of the different nationalities. To-day, however, brought them all out, and a splendid display they made. The weather could not have been better. The rain of last nigh completely laid the dust and cooled the atmosphere to a degree that made marching delightful. The different parts of the procession began to organize long before noon, and the streets were alive with societies forming and marching to take their places preparatory to falling into the main line. At 2 p. m. everything was ready, and the column took up its line of march from Twenty-first street to Lucas avenue, headed by a squad of mounted police and followed by the Grand Marshal, Col. Arnold Beck, with 150 escort aides. Then came the Emmet Guards, of Peoria, Ill., the Lindell Grays, the Taylor Guards, and Attucks Lucas avenue. headed by a squad of morp police and followed by the Grand Marshal, 'Arnold Beck, with 150 escort aides. Then che Emmet Guards, of Peoria, Ill., the Lin Grays, the Taylor Guards, and Alle Blues (colored) of St. Louis. The Is Second, Third, and Fourth Divisions, compose all the Cerman parish benevolent and other so ties, headed by their Marshals and aides, then into line, and these were followed by St. Elizat Parish (colored), headed by its priest and Mars these being given the centre of the column. Name the Irish part of the procession, divided the Parisd Union, Ancient Order of Hibernii with ten divisions of that Yorder, the Benevo Division, Temperance Division, Solidarity Dion, Parish Division, and, last, the izens' Division, composed of citizens carriages, on horseback, and afoot. To were between seventy and eighty cieties and organizations of diffe kinds in line, all gayly dressed in handsome forms or regalia, with beautifut banners and fuse floral decorations. About forty brass martial bands furnished the music, and at frequentervals the column was made brilliant with language and line of the deconstitute of the decorations of diffe flores empellished wargons. Ellied with elecan

taining priests and officials of different grades. Aitogether it was the largest, finest, and most attractive display in this city for years, and most attractive display in this city for years, and reflected great credit upon all concerned. It is estimated that 20,000 persons were in line, including children. The streets along the line of march were densely thronged with spectators, and many houses were handsomely decorated with American flags, the Pope's colors, portraits of the Pope, and floral designs. The American flag also viced with the Pope's colors in the procession, and was seen almost as frequently. The procession was two hours passing a given point, and moved at a brisk pace. Aside from the military company from Pecria, there was a temperance society and several societies from East St. Louis, which made a creditable appearance.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribusa.

Indianapolis, June 3.—The Pope's Golden Jubilee was observed by the Catholics here and by large delegations from neighboring towns to-day with much ceremony. Pontifical high mass was celebrated in all the churches, and this atternoon a long procession paraded the streets. An immense meeting in the State-House yard was addressed by Dr. J. C. Waters, Father O'Donaghue, and others. The ceremonies closed with a benediction in the churches. Ind., June 3.—The Catholics celebrated the Pope's golden inbilee by appropriate services in all the churches, and parades through the streets in the afternoon. A feature of the latter were wagons containing eighty-five, fifty, and thirty-one young girls in white, decorated with the Papal colors, representing the age of the Pope, the years of his episconate and of his pontificate. The procession was half an hour in passing, and plentifully supplied with bands of music. The concluding ceremonies consisted of an oration and singing by societies, and took place in the State-House grounds. The weather was warm and threatening, but pleasant throughout.

KEOKUK, IA. REOKUK. IA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribens.

KEOKUK, IA., June 3.—The Catholic churches of this city united to-day in celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the Episcopal consecration of Pope Pius IX. A procession, consisting of the children of the Catholic schools, the various Catholic societies, and others, was formed and marched through the streets. The girls who took part ranged in age from 4 to 20 years, and were all dressed in white and crowned with wreaths of flowers. The societies were their regalia, and carrieds their banners. The procession was over a half-mile in length, and was led by a band of music. A banner on which over a half-mile in length, and was led by a band of music.

A banner on which was displayed a portrait of the Pope was borne at the nead of the line. Both sides of the street along the route were througed with spectators, and it was generally pronounced the largest and most imposing demonstration of Catholics ever witnessed in this caty. After the parade services were held at St. Peter's Church, which included psalms, a sermon by the Rev. Father Reliey, an anthem—"God Bless Our Pope"—litasfy of the Blessed Virzin Mary, benediction of the most blessed sacrament, and the Te Deum in English. Only a small portion of the crowd was able to gain admission to the church.

BURLINGTON, IA. BURLINGTON. IA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

BURLINGTON, June 3.—The fittieth anniversary of the Episcopacy of the reigning Pontiff Pope Pius IX. was generally and publicly celebrated by all the Catholic congregations of this city to-day. Special services were held in all the churches this morning. This afternoon the adulta, men, and women of the three Catholic churches.—St. John's, St. Patrick's, and St. Paul's, —with the children of Mass.

BURLINGTON. IA.

Mescal: A contact Planeter. I shad them to be an excellent Planeter.—the design an excellent Planeter.—the distance and excellent Plan

LOUISVILLE.

the consecration of Pope Pins IX. as Archi of Spoleta was celebrated to-day at St. Pat athedral. Solemn High Moss was celebrated ispatches from various quarters.

LABOR AND CAPITAL PRILADELPRIA, June 3. - Two meetings of motive-engineers were held in this city but the reduction on the Pennsylvania was not even discussed. There will be no tion to the reduction on that road.

Town Talk-"The Pioneer" plug tobs such plug has a wood tag. It it is now the fate. Everybody likes it. MEDICAL.

READER

Sanford's Radical Cure

Sanford's Radical Cure Sanford's Radical Cure Sanford's Radical Cure

Cleanses the massi passages in a single application with the admirable inhaler, which accompanies each pack age free of charge, and is more serviceable than an other form of Inhaler. Sanford's Radical Cur Removes by a single application the hard, f nerusted matter from the nose, opens up the nasal passages, al-lows the sufferer to breathe freely and enjoy for the first time the pleasure of a full breath. Sanford's Radical Cure Allays pain, inflamation, and soreness of the muco-membrane of the nasal passages. It is the most sootling, healing, and grateful preparation ever applied to these inflamed surface.

Sanford's Radical Cure Is also taken internally, where, by its action on the blood in eliminating from the system the scid Soices always present in Catarrh, it affects the whole constitu-Sanford's Radical Cure Thus becomes a powerful purifying agent in overcome the poisonous action of the rotten matter that has, de ing sleep, dropped into the throat and mingled with it contents of the stomach, to be absorbed into the system

Sanford's Radical Cure Is a local and constitutional remedy. It strengthens the system by internal use, while endeavoring to throw of the disease, and soothes and heals the inflamed name surfaces by direct application. Sanford's Radical Cure

Is a great and reliable medicine, and when every oremedy is tried and found wanting, this, by its imm ate beneficial effect, passes at once into favor, whi retains forever afterwards. Each package contains Dr. Sanford's Improved It ing Tube, and full directions for its use in all e Price, Si. For mile by all wholesale and retail drug throughout the United States. Wilking & POT General Agents and Wholesale Druggists, Boston.

CHEERFULLY RECOMMENDS COLLINS' **VOLTAIC PLASTERS.**

injust hi<u>de back</u> to "THE BEST PLASTER." Mesera. Weeks & Potter, Gentlemen: Please and the six Collins' Voltato Players. Send by return mell, I think they are the best Player I over used. Player fin-money included.

MILPOSD, Del., July 14, 1876. HASKELL LEWIS. "AN EXCELLENT PLASTER." Mesars. Weeks & Potter, Gentlemen: Please send me another Collins' Volvaio Plasvers. I find them to be an excellent Plaster. the best that I have ever used. am sorry that the druggists here do not keep them. F. M. SMIDER.

BOYAL BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

Such is the intrinsic merit of the Royal Barino Powner, that to-day throughout the country it stands as the standard Powder. Through excellence of quality atone has it gained so high a reputation and neutric the kitchens of the nest Housekeepers in the country. Thomasinds of the very best families in the city and contestify to its superiority over all others, and that it will go father and make better biscait, rolls, cakes, paddingting acc., than any other kind. It is warranted absolutely pure. The ingredients that enter into its comition are all healthy and nutritious. Its great strength, superior quality, and perfect uniformity will man themselves to every intelligent Housekeeper who will give it a trial. It contains the exact strength of a powder.

A special advantage of the Royal Powder is that it will learn any length of since in any climate, and is not its like most other powders, to contract damposes and spoil by exposure to the atmosphere.

The Hoyal Barino Powner is for mise by the best Grovers everywhere.

Their Location, However, Only Remotely Hinted.

Big Things Anticipated from the Yellowstone Country.

tlements in the Hills. Why the Indians Never Made

Their Home in the Hills. A Warning to Persons Anxious to Seek Their Fortunes.

GATE. Black Hills, May 27. -- As early GOLDEN GATE. Black Hills, May 27.—As early as 1850. Capt. Reynolds, of the Topographical Eagtheers, in his report of an official visit to the Black Hills, Powder River. Yellowstone, and Big Horn countries, says: "Very decided evidences of the existence of gold were discovered in the Valley of the Madison and in the Big Horn Mountains, and we found some indications of its presence in the Black Hills, between the forks of the Cheyenne." If the "decided indications" found by Capt, Reynolds "pan out" as well as "some indications" found in the Black Hills, we may look for reports from this region that will startle the world, and which may lead to a material reduction in the value of the metal.

metal.

Joseph S. Wilson, while Commissioner of the General Land Office in 1868, says: "The country in the vicinity of the Black Hills is believed to be rich in cres of gold and silver, but has been so little explored that nothing entirely reliable in regard to the same is known; this being the fact also se to many other mountainous regions of the Ter-

VALLEY OF THE TELLOWSTONE OFFERS GREATEST INDUCEMENTS OF ANY PART OF COUNTRY EXPLORED.

Title enough to yield generously to the t, and the capacity of the hills for grazing mited. It is the paradise of the Indians, every direction it is marked by the track of erds of buffalo, antelope, and clk, which ted upon it. This will apply to the Yellowstom the mouth of the Big Hora River to the the mouth of the Big Horn River to th intains. Nearly all the country inside the description. There is every reason to believe that the mineral wealth of the mountainous portion is rery great. I purposely discouraged any desire mong those under my command to search for rold, but in several instances small quantities of the sands of some of these streams were washed and ound to yield gold. Moreover, the geological features of these mountains are precisely similar to hose of Colorado, in the neighborhood of Pike's reak, which abound in gold.

In 1865 the soldiers under command of Gen, cannor, who were on an expedition against the Inlans in this section, without time or opportunity, et succeeded in panning, by using their tin plates or pans, quite a large amount of gold from the and of several of the streams trioutary to the Big form, and he, Gen. Connor, gave it as his opinion There is every reason to believe the

would astonish the world
he richness of its mines.
will not at present give currency to informai of which I am in possession relative
discoveries in the region of which I
speaking, the same being given me under
dge of secrecy. But from the information
ich I have been able to get from reports of
cers who have visited this country, also of those
o have been there prospecting, as well as from
geological structure of the mountains, I am of
opinion that gold will be found there in
ring quantities. That the more common
I useful minerals will there be found
as more minute examinations are made, is be-

the former miners of the black fills, they were heard of no more. One party of one hundred and twenty men penetrated the region, being sixty days on the trip, and it was one continuous battle; and, without an opportunity to prospect at all, they were compelled to ran this sixty-day gauntlet over again.

twenty men penetrated the region, being sixty cays on the trip, and it was one continuous battle; and, without an opportunity to prospect at all, they were compelled to run this sixty-day gauntlet over again.

This party was commanded by a Captain now in the Hills. They were thoroughly armed, provided with giant powder for blasting, and poisson. Jor a hideons purpose. When the retreat was commenced, they began to lighten packs, by scattering their fixed ammunition and provisions. These were of course speedily selzed by the Indians, and straightway the metal of their guns became too weeks and many a poor 'Lo' was himself kniled in his effort to destroy his palefaced foe. A deadly malady also broke out among the Indians, destroying vast numbers of them, until they were compelled to give up the chase, and care for the dead and dying. The secret of this was that the fursders had extracted the powder from the cartridge-shells, and inserted giant-powder. Of course the necessary result was that the guns exploided the first discharge; and the abandomed provisions were poisoned before abandoment. Upwards of 600 Indians were destroyed by this party by these various means.

THE DRADWOOD DISTRICE.

The mines in this section continue to improve and multiply. The quarts mines yield from \$3,000 to \$10,000 pet ten-stamp mili at each "clean-up," being about five to seven days' run, while the gulches seem to grow richer every day. From Claim No. 23 below Discovery on Deadwood two and a half pounds of gold are taken out every twenty-four hours, and the entire gulch is yielding very richly;' perhaps the reason of this increase is, the miners are now understanding that it is the bed of the ancient channel. In the quarts line

SYRANGH DISCOVERUES**

**are being made, one of which is a lead of gold-bearing matter, together with what is apparently a whole mountain of it, 'in the language of the discoverer. This substance has every appearance of being a decomposed limestope, being of a whole mountain of it, in the language of the d

which idea was shally exploded, and which is now reparded as valueless.

DRADWOOD AR OLD MINING CAMP.
Following the wild stories of the richness of the 'Black Hills of the Yellowstone," which were current among the settlers of Mexico many scores of Father De Smett, the celebrated Jesuit Missionary, who crossed the country from Kansas, through the Black Hills, the Yellowstone, and Big Horn countries to Taos. In New Mexico, in 1838. We are told by J. H. Trigg, in his work on the Black Hills, that 'in 1862 the late Bishop O'Gorman, of Omaha, said to Father De Smett, in talking of the gold discoveries on Salmon Biver and its tributaries, 'Are these the mines you know of, Father?' He answered. 'Oh, no! But if fear at will not be many years now until they will be discovered.' He then told the Bishop the circumstances of his discovery, his warning to the Indians how reckies the whites were, and to what lengths they would so for gold, the uses, etc., and that shey would be crowded from the locality if the whites learned of its whereahouts. 'The carcumstances of his discoveries, aske from the general mineral character, are too well known to need repetition; how the Indian Chief to whom he had presented a horse-pistol, in lefanit of builets, wont away and returned with a apply of gold nargers for use as such, and how by westers they would be the Father its wherea-

came to BE a Tribal secret.

when the plain from the Missouri to the Rocky Mountains were streaked with the cauvas-backs of wagons of the '40ers, the Black Hills were known, or perhaps rather unknown. The now famous Black Hills were too far away from the old Overland Route to be in sight, so in default thereof the guide and stage-driver could only, in answer to their eager onestioning, point out the Laramie hange; and there his information was at an end. Even at this early day if wha felt that they were rich in minerals, and that sooner or inter the curtain must be rung up and they opened to exploration.

at an end. Even at his early day if was felt that they were rich in minerals, and that sooner or inter the curtain must be rung up and they opened to exploration.

These were the foot-hills, but what was behind these? The oft-repeated question passed unanewered. Year after year small parties of adventarous individuals penetrated this mysterious region, but none returned to dazale as by the romance of their tales of eacounter with the dusky foe, of the golden rocks, of the hills they had climbed, of the rintering sands of the valleys they had traversed! The 10,000 dusky warrior-guarded foot-hills were a "dead line," beyond which was the unknown-was mystery—was deals? But all these passing years civilization, relentiess foe of savagery, was alowly pashing its way toward the setting-sun. Fort Laramie & changed from the fur traders to a military post; Omaha springs into existence; the Union Pacific Railroad is constructed, and the dusky visitors to Laramie, in their drunken generosity, had revealed the secret of gold in the Hills,—thus reducing to a certainty what had before been only conjecture. The history of the opening of the Hills to settlement from this discovery was a certain work of a very brief period, and need not be repeated. The Hills since their settlement have been regarded as new and heretofore unknown and snexplored country. In a former letter I have said that they were A PERPETULA SURPRISE TO ALL.

And as the pale-face penetrates deeper and deeper the gloomy shadow of her far-reaching ever-green forests, as he more and more explores the rocky bottoms of her canons, as he tunnels into the bowels of her hills, and even as he delves to bedrock in her gulches, surprises multiply and intensify, and its now a settled fact, based upon evidences that daily multiply, that the present Black Hills miners are taking fortunes from tallings of former miners; that the Black Hills are not a new mining camp. A trail seemingly a quarter or a half century old is found through the mountains, showing traces of more tha loubted Traces of Early White Set-

tells plainly likewise of the presence of a foe of the hewers. Sluice-boxes are found deep bursed beneath the accumulated soil of a score or more years.

Discovery shaft at the Golden Gate Mine, at this place, is but the cleaning out and deepening of an older one. Upon the dump was the gold-bearing quariz; here, too, was the blazed-tree discovery-stake, penetrating which, to a depth of several inches, was the trace of a pick; and here, too, was the bullet-riddled timbers, showing that a savage fight had been fought here.

Recently, while excavating for an underground fire-proof, in the rear of Morton's saloon, in the heart of Deadwood, and at the depth of several feet, was found a grindstone of native rock, about twenty inches in diameter and three inches in thickness. These things we see, but who it was tont chained his good steed to the pine, and who hewed out the grindstone on which to sharpen the dulled pick, and who fought so desperately at the cabindoor, and hopelessiy sold his life as dearly as possible at the mining-shaft, will probably ever remain an unanswered problem. One theory advanced here is, that a party of California miners, going or coming overland, made the discovery; another, that a party of seventy Government wagoners, who were discharged at Salt Lake during the War, and who started to return to the States across the country, and were never heard of after, lost their course and strayed in here; another, and most likely the correct one, is, that a determined party of prospectors, probably about the year '30, penetrated here in search of mines, made discovery, and probably did a large amount of work, and in the end, as all agree, perished at the hands of Indians.

Notal Stream of the lidians. That hunting parties often passed through them is true, but near camp crook is the only place where traces of a camp are found. They were almost as uninhabited by them as the whites.

Prof. senny was asked, "Are the Black Hills worth seventy millions of dollars." He replied: "Not to Indians. They do not

And again declined in a single day under the magic inhuence of a heavily laden "bull" train to \$16 per hundred.

MRS. LIEB.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Curcaso, June 2.—In your criticism concerning my employment upon follo work in the County Clerk's office, you ask this pertinent question:

What would be thought of the Recorder of Deeds if he were to let out the Job of follo-writing to his wife, who would employ cheep labor to do it, and thus indirectly get, in sadistion to his salary, a large amount of money which would be diverted from the County Treasury? The County Clerk's office, who would employ cheep labor to do it, and thus indirectly get, in sadistion to his salary, a large amount of money which would be diverted from the County Treasury ould not be said to have been deprived of anything, but still it would apparently be a more legitinate way of doing the work than the present one. Futting the question of legality entirely on County Clerk to farm our accessing his distribution of the office than the present one. Futting the question of legality entirely on County Clerk to farm our accessing his may make a larger amount of money out of the office than the law and the Constitution contemplate. It is wise for a public officer to shun even the appearance of cell and any sach contract as that entered into by the County Clerk with Mrs. Lieb is sure to give rise to suspicions and to charges which, while they may not be sustained, are yet exceedingly unbeasant to the parties concerned, and the count of the parties of the participants.

First, then: "What would be thought of the Recorder of Deeds if he were to let out the folio writing "t, etc. It would be thought by hundreds of persons who are compelled to raise money on property, and are forced to wait weeks for the recording was paid for, and the number of the Documentary Record and the page indorsed on the deed, yet the instrument was never recorded; such persons would say, I doubt not that if the Treasury had not been robbed, and the work had been done carefully, expeditiously, and according to law, it was not their business to inquire who did it.

One of the pri

such persons would say, I doubt not that if the Treasury had not been robbed, and the work had been done carefully, expeditiously, and according to law, it was not their business to inquire who did it.

One of the principal reasons Mr. Lieb had in giving me the entire control of the folio-writing was, that he wanted every paper recorded and filed away under its respective letter-head, as soon as practicable after being intrusted to the office. The want of room in the County Clerk's present quariers renders it impossible to keep the folio work written up during a great part of the year. The accumulation of these unrecorded documents renders their liability of being lost or misplaced possible, so that persons wishing to examine the same must lose more time and experience more or less annoyance in the search. That this work might be all under one superintendence, he concluded to give it to me.

Second—it is barely possible, you say, that if the work were done in the office, by folio writers hired directly by Mr. Lieb, the cost with comparison would amount to eight cents, the price I receive. I know it would cost the county more. Allowing for sickness, the sickness of families, and the thousand and one other interruptions incidental to all public offices, upon an average not more than six pages of the careful copying of inventories of Estates, Guardians' and Administrators' accounts can be reckoned upon in making an estimate of a man's day's work in the office. During the last year, 1876, I helped and superintended the copying of sixteen of these large books. They each contain 600 pages, the total number of pages being 9,600. It took most of the time of five persons to keep these books written up, and contained, and whomen will have cost \$1,200 more, making a total of \$7,000.

It was desirable to have the probate copying uniform in the handwriting, carefully and intelligently done, and is believe it has been so written, every page that has been written can be traced and examine and satisfy himself as to the honesty

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Review of the Leading Features of Finances Last Week.

The Produce Markets Active, Except Corn, and Generally Easier.

Provisions Tame-Wheat Opened Weak-Flour and Hogs Dull.

Movement of Grain and Hog Products During the Week.

FINANCIAL.

The Board of Trade settlements were the only events that disturbed the sluggish current of local finances last week. They produced the usual increases of clearings and transfer of obligations from one bank to another but added little or nothing to the sum total of loans. The demand for accommodation was restricted to small limits. The regular customers of the banks have little paper to offer at this season, and the almost total disappearance of the "outside borrower" from the local market is a fact too familiar to dwell moon.

Rates of discount were 8@10 per cent at the banks to regular customers. On the street the usual variation on bank rates are made. New York exchange was sold between banks at

50@75c per \$1,000 premium.

Total 821, 877, 025

THE PRENCH CRISIS AND THE MONEY MARKET.

... 22, 867, 580 2, 661, 757

The London Economist of the 19th ult, explains the effect of the political troubles of France on the the effect of the political troubles of France on the money markets of the world:

War in the east of Europe has hitherto tended to expel cash from the other cities of the Continent and to send it to Faris, as well as hither, for safe keeping. But Paris will no longer be able to compete with London in point of political security. Already the rate of exchange has become more favorable to us, and a still stronger tendency would be apparent than at present did not the Stock Exchange operations run for the moment in the direction of buying stock from Paris, in order to close speculative accounts here before the holidays. At the same time it is not likely that the accumulation of money in London which the French crisis will promote will lead to an early reduction of the bank rate. The reserve (£11,515, 1000) is so low that some time must clapse before it can reach a point which would justify the bank in such a step.

NEW ENGLAND MANUFACTURING DIVIDENDS. The dividends by manufacturing companies pay able in Boston in June show an increase of profit in some cases and a decrease in others:

in some cases and a decrease in others:

The Everett Mills and the Jackson Company now pay 3 per cent, and Stark Mills will pay 3 per cent June 15, each having passed in December last. Langdon Mills divides 3 per cent, its first payment since June, 1875. Lawrence increases from 3 to 4 per cent. This is the first time the Company has paid over 3 per cent semi-annually since 1803. Merrimack decreases from 5 to 4 per cent. Lowell machine Shop increases from 4 to 5 per cent, as compared with six months ago, but the dividend at this period having been 8 per cent for a series of years, the present one is actually a decrease from 8 to 5 per cent. The following are unchanged: Amoskeag, 4 per cent; Boston, 3; Hamilton, 3; and Lancaster, 4 per cent. Nashua passes. Cochego and Lowell not declared.

AMERICAN SECURITIES AND THE WAR IN EU-

AMERICAN SECURITIES AND THE WAR IN EU-The effect of the war in Europe has been favora-ble to American securities. The London Econo-mist of the 19th ult., in its weekly review of the

mist of the 19th ult., ia its weekly review of the London stock market, states:
United States Government bonds have generally advanced, rather in consequence of investments being driven away from other quarters than from any special event. The railway securities appear to have been affected favorably by the following telegram: "The New York Central, Erie, Pennsylvania, and Baltimore & Ohio Railways have agreed upon a basis for joint eurnings on westbound traffic out of New York, to take effect on the 1st of July, each company to get a certain proportion agreed apon."

THE MOVEMENT FOR MINING REFORM.

No important results are expected in San Francisco from the deliberations of the committee appointed at the recent conference of mining managers to prepare suggestions for the more eco-nomical administration of the mines. The *Bulletin* expresses the prevalent feeling of hopelessness on

the part of stockholders:

There is too much of the Contract and Finance Committee system about the workings of Nevada mines to anticipate any substantial reforms in the interests of stockholders. Every mine should own its own mills or sell its ore outright to custom mills, the same sea farmer, sells his wheat to a mills, the same as a farmer sells his wheat to miller. The mines have been worked too extravaguarty. Had there been less haste, there would have been less waste, and of course greater profits to those who have invested money in the development of the mineral resources of our sister State. The Bulletin appeals to the Legislature for such a change in the laws for the election of Trustees that the minority of the stockholders may be able to have at least one man in the Board to attend to

GOLD AND GREENBACKS. Gold was 100%@105% in greenbacks.

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gold.	The state of the s	The second second second second	
	PORRIGN	EXCHANGE.	
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Sterling.	****************		51114
Prance		51314	5111
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		954	96
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91	BROKERS'	QUOTATIONS.	
-		Bid.	Asked
Chicago	City 7 W ct. bond	8*107	*108
Chicago	City 7 # ct. sewe	rage*107	*108
Chicago	City 7 W ct. Water	loan*107	*108
Cook Cot	inty 7 P ct. bonds	(long)*107	*108
North Ch	deago 7 Fet. bon	ds (L. Park) *95	****
West Chi	cago park bonds.		
City Rail	way, South Side.	150	****

City Railway, South Side. 150
City Railway, West Side. 1721
City Railway, West Side. 127
Traders' Insurance Company. 125
Chamber of Commerce. 69
Chicago Gas-Light and Coke Co. stock. 140
Exposition stock. 30
25 *And interest. BY TELEGRAPH.

71

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

New YORK, June 2.—Gold opened at 105% and closed at 105%, with sales in the interim at 100%. 105%. Carrying rates, 1@2 per cent. Borrowing rates, 2½, 2, and 1 per cent, and flat.

Silver at London, 53%. Here, new silver bars, 123% in greenbacks; 117 ingold. Silver coin, %

discount.

Governments were a fraction lower in the mornng. but left off active and strong.
Railroad bonds irregular.
State securities steady.

Raifroad bonds irregular.

Raifroad bonds irregular.

State securities steady.

In early dealings the stock market was heavy and lower, the decline ranging from \(\) to 1\(\) per cent in the general list, and \(4 \) in Illinois Central The trunk lines were depressed by a reduction in passenger fares from Chicago. New York Central fell off from 89\(\) to 88\(\); Lake Shore from 48\(\) to 46\(\); Northwestern preferred from 48\(\) to 18\(\); Preferred from 48\(\) to 64\(\); Michigan Central from 38\(\); to 38\(\); Illinois Central from 52\(\); to 48\(\). Morris \(\) Essex rose from 68\(\); to 39\(\), reacted to 39\(\); and recovered to 39\(\); Delaware \(\) Hudson declined from 36\(\); to 36\(\); or content from 36\(\); to 39\(\), reacted to 59\(\); and recovered to 39\(\); Delaware \(\) Hudson declined from 36\(\); to 36\(\); at the close, when Illinois Central recovered 1\(\) per cent, and the general list \(\); to 5\(\) per cent.

The feature of the market was a sudden break in Western Union from 62\(\); to 5\(\) per cent.

The nostponement of the argument on the quadruplex suit for three weeks was the reason assigned for the selling movement.

Transactions 173\(000\) shares, of which 20,000 were New York Central, 61,000 Leke Shore, 3,000 Northwestern, 15,000 Rock Island, 8,000 St. Paul.

14.000 Lackawanna, 3,000 Morris \(\) Essex, 5,000 Michigan Central, and 27,000 western Union.

Money market easy at 2 per cent.

Customs receipts, 319\(\), 600 Hock Island, 8,000 St. Paul.

1000 Western Union.

Money market easy at 2 per cent.

Customs receipts, 319\(\), 600 Hock Island, 8,000 St. Paul.

1000 Western Union.

Money market easy at 2 per cent.

Prime mercantile paper, 2\(\) \(\) 60\(\) specific decrease, 31,504.

200; legal tenders, increase, 32,329,300; deposits, decrease, 31,531,0



COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning, and for the corresponding time

STORES AM OF	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.
Flour, bris	2,570	10,029	5, 116	7, 208
Wheat, bu	13,887	127, 976	58, 174	113,960
Corn. bu	225, 978	268, 820	101, 595	241,968
Oats, bu	49, 448	76,860	23, 604	71, 182
Rye, bu	1,570	8,910	**** *****	. 419
Barley, bu	4,480	5, 660	1,408	
Grassseed, lbs.	18,830	26, 340	20,546	8,568
Flaxsced, lbs .	22,500			
B. corn, lbs	40,000			
C. meats, lbs	114,700	40,000	1,024,400	943, 259
Beef, tcs	134, 100	40,000		
Beef, brls		******	5	122
Pork, bris			153	256
Lard, lbs	219, 130		606, 526	210, 850
Tailow, Iba	10, 460	28, 870		60,000
Butter, lbs			104 145	153, 290
	122, 028	77, 158	104, 145	5, 437
Live hogs, No.	15, 220		3,437	4,589
Cattle, No	3,672	5,610	2,854	
Sheep, No	773	723	204	659
Hides, ibs	88,695	53, 438	26, 100	218, 170
Highwines, bris	50	130	100	160
Wool, lbs	246, 652	662,528	324,636	328, 290
Potatoes, bu	1,400	1,072	427	350
Coal, tona	5, 144	3,871	174	355
Hay, tons	88	150	20	50
Lumber, m	5, 424	5,097	2,733	2,243
Shingles, m	1, 283	1,600	185	1,400
Salt, bris	7,625	147	3,334	1,215
Poultry, ms		1,175		
Poultry, coops	6	13		
		8		
Eggs, pkgs	713	1,220	295	609
Cheese, bxs	1,511	864	198	111
G. apples, brls.				
Beans, bu	10	10	194	30

bu rye, 5,988 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city Saturday morning: 2 cars No. 2 Northwestern wheat, 1 car No. 3 spring, 3 cars rejected do (5 wheat); 3 cars yellow corn, 5 cars No. 1 do, 111 cars high-mixed, 8 cars new do, 19 cars new mixed, 267 cars and 14,600 bu No. 2 corn, new mixed, 267 cars and 14,000 bit No. 2 corn, 384 cars rejected do, 12 cars no grade (509 corn); 6 cars white oats, 4 cars and 5,500 bit No. 2, 12 cars rejected oats, 1 car no grade (23 oats); 2 cars No. 2 rye, 2 cars rejected do; 1 car No. 2 barley, 2 cars No. 3 do, 4 cars rejected do. Total (548 cars), 233,000 bit. Inspected out: 84,638 bit wheat, 94,998 bit corn, 3,525 bit rye, 3,931 bit carley.

arley.

The leading produce markets were active on Saturday, and irregular; but were generally easier. Provisions and corn were weak, and some other de-partments turned downward in sympathy. There was more doing in the way of charters for wheat, but otherwise the forwarding movement was dull, the tendency being to a further piling up of stocks in store, as the receipts of corn exceed the ship-ments, and the outgo of other grain is small.

Domestic dry-goods were distributed in moderate quantities to the city and country trade and were again steady. Trade, while very far from being active, displays as much animation as in past years at a like period. Groceries continue in good deat a like period. Groceries continue in good de-mand for the time of year. The past few days have witnessed a somewhat increased movement on interior account, and under the improved de-mand the market for the more staple articles is working firm. An early advance in sugars is look-ed for, and in coffees, teas, and molasses the tendency seems to be in the same direction. Butter was dealt in freely, but the market was lacking in strength, the steady increase in the supply and the hot weather serving to weaken values. Most of the trading was at prices below 20c. Cheese remains dull and drooping under the influence of liberal offerings and unfavorable news from the seaboard markets. Sales of good news from the scaboard markets. Sales of good to choice new were reported at 10@12c. There was a steady market for dried fruits. Fish were was a steady market for dried fruits. Fish were active, and, excepting a decline to \$4.75 in white-tish, were unchanged. Oils, paints, and colors were quoted steady at former prices. Bagging tobacco, leather, coal, and wood were unchanged. The lumber market was fairly active and firm. The receipts were light, and the desirable stuff offered in cargoes was disposed of early to the city retailers. The wool market remains quiet. Hay, seeds, and hides were steady, and in moderate request. Broom corn continues to move out

erate request. Broom corn con erate request. Broom corn continues to move out freely in answer to orders, and the general market is firm. The stock is decreasing and that of some grades is already light. The demand for potatoes was fair and fine stock was firm. Poultry was dull and eggs steady. Green fruits were in good de-mand, domestic varieties generally being easier under larger offerings, while oranges and lemons were firm.

under larger offerings, while oranges and remons were firm.

Lake freights were moderately active and steady, on the basis of 2c for corn to Buffalo, and 5 4c for do to Kingston. Koom was taken for 115,000 bu wheat and 350,000 bu corn.

Rail freights were duil, but nominally steady at former rates. To New York 30c per 100 as on grain and 45c on boxed meats. To Boston, Portland, and Providence, 35c on grain and 50c on provisions. To interior New England points, 35c on grain. Provisions to Baltimore, 42c, and to Philadelphia, 43c. To Montreal, 25c on grain and 35c on provisions. "Fourth class" rated 10c above grain. SHIPPING VALUES.

The circular of J. H. Drake & Co. contains the

following:

Cash wheat at \$1.53, intermediate charges 13%c, would cost \$1.69% alongside ship; with 6d steam freights, 2 per cent commission on currency value, would cost 128 4d per centai ex quay in Liverpool, and at 5s 6d sail freights, 39s Cork for orders. Quotations: Spring wheat in Liverpool, 12s 11d; and off cost, 60 633.

Cash corn at 45%c, intermediate charges 11c, would cash corn at 45%c, intermediate charges 11c, would

Spring wheat in Liverpool, 12s 11d; and off coast, 60 Grids.

Cash corn at 45%c. Intermediate charges 11c, would cost alongside ship, 50%c; with steam freights 6d, 2 per cent English commission reckeded on currency value, would cost 2s 3d, ex quay in Liverpool. Beerboum's quotations.

The New York Produce Exchange Weekly gives the following as the visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, and in transit by rail, May 20, 1877.

| 1877. | 1877. | 1876. | 1875. | May 28. | May 19. | May 27. | May 29. Wheat, bu. 5, 184, 000 5, 123, 337 10, 100, 608 11, 004, 601 Corn. 10, 426, 524 10, 319, 483 4, 880, 332 8, 136, 538 0a6s 2, 302, 046 2, 162, 778 2, 801, 498 2, 247, 043 Barley. 848, 696 890, 864 453, 715 111, 042 Bye. 664, 590 746, 981 312, 037 140, 515

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were moderately active. in a speculative way, and again weak, declining under the weight of offerings, with little demand from outside, and no disposition on the part of local operators to buy, except to fill shorts. The shipping demand continues meagre, and hogs are drooping under larger receipts than sre wanted by the trade. The production is now nearly limited to meats and the lower grades of pork, and the meats are chiefly those cut on direct order by parties in the foreign trade.

The Cincinnati Price Current gives the following as the number of hogs packed since March 1 to dates mentioned:

tioned: 187. 1874. Cincinnati, May 30. 1877. 1874. 1874. Cincinnati, May 30. 60,700 42,700 Chicago, May 30. 53,500 38,600 Indianapolis, May 29. 65,800 85,022 Cleveland, May 27. 65,800 85,028 Kanasa City, May 28. 34, 328 65,680 Kliwankee, May 30. 12,530 3,000 Other places, approximately. 150,600 110,000 BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was slow and nominally easier, in sympathy with the decline in wheat. Holders asked former prices, but buyers were unwilling to meet them even half way, and took only what was necessary to supply current wants. Sales were limited to 350 bris spring extras, mostly on private terms. The market closed at the following as the asking range of prices: Choice winters, \$9.25@10.25; medium do, \$8.25@9.25; common do, \$7.35@7.50; choice Minnesota spring, \$8.75@9.25; medium do, \$8.25@8.75; choice patents, \$8.75@10.75; medium do, \$8.75@9.25; common do, \$7.25@7.75; spring extras, \$8.75@7.25; choice spring superfines, \$5.25@5.75; medium do, \$7.25@7.75; spring extras, \$8.75@7.25; choice spring superfines, \$5.25@5.75; medium do, \$7.25@5.25. Rye flour. \$3.50@6.00.

Baan—Was in moderate demand, and steady at Friday's reduced prices. Sales aggregated \$640ns at \$11.00 per ton on track, and \$11.25 free on board cars.

Cohn-Maal—Sale was made of 10 tons coarse at \$17.50 per ton.

Cons.—Mac.—Sale was made of 10 tons at \$17.50 per ton.

MIDDLINGS—Sale was made of 10 tons at \$17.50 per ton free on board cars.

WHEAT—Was moderately active, but easier, though Liverpool was reported drimer, with inquiry for cargos. New York quoted a fair demand for export. In mag. The market opened was the property of the cargost in the property of the cargost in the property of the cargost in the cargost per ton.
MIDDLINGS—Sale was made of 10 tons at \$17.50 per

2 at 70c; 800 bu by sample at 70c on track. Total, 2, 800 bu.

BARLEY—The lower grades sold fairly at recent prices, rejected bringing is more than on Friday. No. 2 was scarcely mentioned. A few cars were offered at 80c, but there was no demand for them. No. 3 sold at 38c, and rejected at 35c. The report of the movement of barley last week shows a decrease of the stock in store. A dalifornia circular, May 26, says harvesting has commenced in some sections, and new barley will soon be in market. He yield formines to the store of the stock of this season will be fully up to the average. The opening price of Bay brewing barley is placed at \$1.6061,70 per cental. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 3 in Fulton and N. S. at 36c; 4,000 bu rejected at 35c; 400 bu by sample at 70c on track. Total, 5,600 bu.

GENERAL MARKETS.

GENERAL MARKETS,
ALCOHOL.—Was quiet at \$2.04\times2.14.
BROOM-CORN—Was stendy and in fair order demand. Quotations: Green hurl, 6\times7c; medium hurl, red tipped, 5\times8c; green brush, with hurl enough to work it. 5\times6\times6c; red tipped, with do, 4\times4\times5c; red do, 3\times6c; inside brush, 4\times5c; medium to choice stalk health at a fairly hurly. Mication, possible desired brush, 4\times5c; medium to choice stalk health at a fairly hurly. Mication, possible desired brush, 4\times5c; medium to choice stalk health at a fairly hurly. 2@4c.
BUTTER—There was a very liberal movement in this

staple, but the increased activity did not appear to strengthen prices, the market remaining weak at the late decline. The receipts continue large and stocks are steadily augmenting. Sales were effected at the following quotations: Choice yellow, 18@22c; medit o good, 13@15c; inferior to common, 9@12c. BAGGING -Orders for grain bags seem to be increas-ing. The demand, however, is not what it should be ing. The demand, however, is not what it should be at this time of year, and the improvement in prices so long looked for appears as distant as ever. Burlaps, gunnies, and wool sacks remain quite tand steady. We quote: Stark A. 23c; Montaup, 22c; Peerless, 22c; Ontarlo, 22c; Lewiston, 20c; Otter Creek, 19c; American, 18c; Amoskeks; 10c; burlap 4 and 5 bu, 14ellec; gunnies single, 14eal5c; do double, 24ea246c. CHEESE—There was a further shrinkage in the value of cheese, the market easing off a full 19c. The supply is increasing more rapidly than is the domand, and another cause of the weakness is found in the steady decline in Liverpool and at the East. We now quote: Good to cholde new full cream at 11612c, and skims at 8680c.

of checks. The market enging on a time demand, and another control of the check engine in the steady decided in the check engine in Liverpool can know a found in the steady decided to cholde new full cream at 11-2c, and skims at 8-60c.

COAL—A good many orders for hard coal ary being placed. Consumers have no fault to find with present prices, and orders are being placed very freely. The demand for soft varities is condined to meeting current wants. We quote prices steady as follows: Lackawanna, egg. \$5,75; do nut and range, \$1,00; Bloosburg, \$6,50; Bloosburg, \$6,

Blue Lily, 6631/C: White Lily, 54336c; White Rose, 34
e96c; Peach Blossom. 7c; Savon Imporial, 55(360c; Banner, 6c.

HAY—Was in fair moderate request and steady. Timothy, \$3.50; No. 2. \$3.0068.50; mixed, \$7.007.50;
upland prairie, \$7.508.50; No. 1, \$5.50; slough, \$4.50;
HIDES—Were in fair request and steady: City
butchers cows, 64c; steers. 768c; green-cured,
light, 94c, and heavy, 85c; damaged, 746c; part
cured, Sac; green salied kip, 94c; green cared,
light, 94c, and heavy, 85c; damaged, 746c; part
cured, Sac; green salied kip, 94c; green cared, file; dint
and prime dry xip and calf, 15616c; dry-salied hides,
11c; deacon axins, \$45250c.

HiGH Wils—Were quiet and unchanged. Sale was
imited to 30 bris at \$5.07 per gallon.

O'I.S—Frices underwent no change. There was a
cood demand at the annexed quotations: Caroon, 110
case, 1536c; do, illipois iegal test, 150 deg,
1636c; test, 2036c; de, 110 of, 150 deg, 163, 163 deg,
164c. test, 2036c; heaville, 175
deg. test, 2036c; heaville, 175
deg., 164c. 165 des., 166c; so, 166c. 165c; whale, winter-bleached, 78c; aperm, 52c belied, 79c; consalied, 78c; gasoline, 67 deg., 19c; West
Virginia oli, natural, 29 deg., 35c; natural, 20 deg.,
30c; reduced, 28 deg., 23250.

LIVE STOCK. Hogs. 7, 305 10, 327 15, 019 18, 650 15, 220 10, 000 71,521 70,286 70,059 48,051 757 1,521 2, 123 2, 598 3, 372 4, 259 3, 437 2,673 2,854

204

at the latter figure. Springers and veals have been in better supply, at \$25.00/44.00 per head for the former, and at \$3.00/35.50 per 100 lbs for the latter. Saturday's market was fairly active and steady, sales making on a basis of the following:

Extra Beeves—Graded steers weighing 1, 450
be and upwards.
Choice Beeves—Fine, fax, well-formed 3year to be year-old steers, weighing 1, 250 to
Good Beeves—Well-fattened 3Good Beeves—Well-fattened 3 year 603-year-003 steers, weighing 1,200 to 5.50\(\) 5.70 Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1.50 to 1.400 hs. 5.20\(\) 5.50\(\ to 1,050 hs. Inferior-Light and thin cows, helfers, stags, 2.50@2.75

LUMBER.

LUMBER.

The offerings at the sale docks were small Saturday,—about a dozen cargoes being on the market early. The demand was again fair at unchanged prices, and but few loads were left over. Dealers think a fleet of between thirty and forty sall will make the port by to-day. The fleet will be smaller than expected, as many of the vessels arrived last week. The market is firm at \$7.2567.50 for piece stuff, \$8.5069.00 for common inch, and \$10.00612.00 for fair mill-run lumber. Lath sell at \$1.25 and shingles at \$2.0062, 20.

Cargo schr Japan, from Ludington, 100,000 feet strips and boards, was sold at \$10.25.

The retail market was steady and fairly active. The shipments compare favorably with those of a year ago.

ond clear, 1 to 2 inch

Fencing, 14 to 16 feet. 12.00g14.00
Fencing, 12 to 20 feet. 9.50g10.00
Common boards, 12 feet. 9.50g10.00
Common boards, 14 to 18 feet. 9.50g10.00
Dimension stuff, 12 to 18 feet. 9.00g10.00
Dimension stuff, 12 to 18 feet. 9.00g10.00
Dimension stuff, 12 to 18 feet. 9.00g10.00
Common boards, 12 to 18 feet. 9.00g10.00
Dimension stuff, 12 to 18 feet. 9.00g10.00
Common boards, 12 feet

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES.

FOREIGN CITIES.

Special Diapatch to The Tribuna.

Liverpool., June 2-11:30 a. m.—Flour—No 1, 328
6d; No. 2, 208.

Gealn—Wheat—Spring, No. 1, 138 3d; No. 2, 123; white. No. 1, 128 10d; No. 2, 128 ed; club, No. 1, 128
4d; No. 2, 138. Corn—No. 1, 248 9d; No. 2, 248 6d.

Provisions—Pork, 628. Lard, 488 6d.

Liverpool., June 2-1p. m.—Provisions—Pork, 508.

Lard, 468 3d.

Liverpool., June 2-1p. m.—Brovisions—Pork, 508.

Liverpool., June 2-2 p. m.—Grain—Wheat—Spring, No. 1, 138 4d; No. 2, 128 1d. Corn—No. 1, 25s; No. 2, 248 9d.

Liverpool., June 2—Evening.—Cortrow—Firmer, at 51469 1-16d. Sales 8, 600 bales; speculation and export. 2, 600 bales; American, 4.000 bales; December of the Spring, 128 1d(6138 4d. Flour—Western canal, 2966 128 10d; do club, 1366138 4d. Flour—Western canal, 2966 328 6d. Corn—Western mixed, 248 9d(228. Oats—American, 363 6d. Barley—American, 28 6d. Peas—Canadian, 338 6d.

CLOVER-SEED—American, 456508.

Provisions—Mess pork, 598. Prime mess beef, 858.

Indivisions—Mess pork, 598. Prime mess beef, 858.

Indivisions—Mess pork, 598. Prime mess beef, 858.

Indivisions—Mess pork, 598. Prime of the Sprinters of Turprevings—218.

COMMON RESUN—56 6d; pale do, 138.

Sprinters of Turprevings—218.

CHEESE—Fine American, 498.

Antwenter, June 2.—Petractum—304f.

The following telegrams were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

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The follo

AMERICAN CITIES.

AMERICAN CITIES,

NEW YORK, June 2.—COTTON—Strong: 10%@11c: futures active and strong; June, 11.58c; July, 11.61c; Angust, 11.63@11.69c; September, 11.54c; October, 11.25@11.29c; November, 11.1431.18c; December, 11.1431.18c; December, 11.1431.18c; December, 11.1431.18c; December, 11.163@11.18c; January, 11.31@11.39c; Pebruary, 11.47 @11.49c; March, 11.62.31l.64c.

Flouis—Receipts, 8.000 birs; a shade stronger; moderate export and home trade demand. No. 2. \$4.000 s. 25; auperfus State and Western, \$5.000.35; common to good extra, 56.6507.00; coloc. \$7.050.35; common to good extra, 56.6507.00; coloc. \$7.050.00; col

Woal.—Firm: domestic fleece, 20050c; pulled, 186
34c; Texas, 13627c.
Phovisions—Pork dull and lower: new mess, \$14.60
614.70; July, \$14.55. Bear quies: long clear middles steady at 746676c. Lard heavy; prime steam, \$0.506
80; July, \$0.625606.67.
BUTTER—Heavy; new Western, 10621c.
Guerra—Heavy; 6612c.
Witasx—Jule: nominally \$1.11561.13.
METALS—Manufactured copper steady with moderate inquiry; inpot lasks and proper steady with moderate

o good 10; butchers', 35 1500.20 ments, 725. ments, 725. Stock of flour in this city June 1, 1877, 1, 1875, June 1, 1876, 2,950. PHILADELPHIA.

FIRMLEUM Nomines and unchanged.
COFFEE-Firm; quiet and unchanged.
WHISKY-Dull at \$1.12.
RECURS-FIOUR, 1,050 bris; wheat, 7,220 bar as 1,500 bar, oct., 4,000 bar, corn, 41,000 ba.

hogs, 700; cattle, 475.

LOUISVILLE, June 2. COTTON—Steady at 104.
FLOUR-Dull and unchanged; no demand.
GRAIN—Wheat fairly active and a shade nigher; at 1,70; amber, \$1.80; white, \$1.85. Corn steady unchanged. Rye—Market easier at 50a. Can a fair demand; white, \$7c; mixed, 44c

HAY—Firmer at \$10.00e12.01, \$14.50. Bulk meguies at \$5.00; clear rib, \$7.1567.20; clear, rib, \$8.96; clear, \$6.00e12.6. Hand—Sugar-cured quies at \$5.00; clear rib, \$7.1567.20; clear, rib, \$1.96; clear, \$6.00e12.6. Hand—Sugar-cured quies at \$5.00; clear, \$6.00e12.6. Hand—Sugar-cured quies at \$1.00. \$1.00e12.6. Rib, \$6.00e12.6. Hand—Market dull; choice in there, \$10.50e126, keys, \$11.50.
Whisky—Quiet at \$1.07.

WHISKY—Quiet at \$1.07.

TOLEDO, O., June 2.—FLOUR—Quiet.
GRAIN—Wheat case No. 1, white Michigas, 11.9;
amber Michigas, spot. \$1.70. No. 2 do. \$1.50 so. 5

\$1.55; rejected Lake Shore ced. \$1.00. Corr nearly
high mixed spot. 51.9c; No. 2 white and June,
\$1.55; rejected Lake Shore ced. \$1.00. Corr nearly
high mixed spot. 51.9c; No. 2 white and June
47%-6; damaged. 400. Oats quiet; No. 2 had at or
Michigan, 40c; rejected. 37c.
RECRIFFS—Flour, none; wheat, 11.000 bu; case, 1.400 bu.
Shifpannam—Flour, none; wheat, 11.000 bu; case, 1.000 bu; cate, 1.000 bu; case, 1.000 bu; c

Milwauker. Wis., June 2.—Flour-Dull ast changed.
Grain—Wheat masettled; opened and advanced stranged in a distribution of the control of the

BOSTON, June 2.—FLOUR—Dull and nominal.
GRAIN—Corn quiet but steady. Oats higher.
HAY—Ranges at \$15.002.11.00 for all grades.
OSWEGO,
OSWEGO, June 2.—GRAIN—No. 1 Milwantes and
wheat, \$1.85; No. 2 do. \$1.75; No. 1 while Michina.
\$2.00. Corn—Western mixed, \$8,500.

LEAF TOBACCO.

Reported for the Tribune by Alex S. Harthill, Town Broker,
LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 2.—Receipts for the well,
1, 200 hhda, against 1, 658 last week; sales for the well,
1, 428 hhds, being 1, 335 new and -88 old, against 1, 611
last week, and 2, 032 same time lest year.

It being now two weeks aince we had any rais, as our receipts in consequence light, it has been the consistent of raising some (perfectly groundless) apprehases sion for raising some (perfectly groundless) apprehases sion as to the drought proving unfavorable for the created on the constitution of the

| Common leaf |

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Business continues light in a departments. Cotton goods moving slowly, but remain steady in price. Cheviots rather more active. Press in moderate request. Garner's fancy and chicken prints advanced to 65/c. Heavy wooles goods in its active demand. Moseles goods continue quiet.

WOOL.

Boston, June 2.—Wool active; prices well sustained medium and X Ohio, 40@42½c; XX Ohio and Feasilvania, 46@48c; Wise main and Michigan 3000c Pulled wools in very fair demand, at 3000c for such fine; 37%@40c for X. PETROLEUM.
CLEVELAND June 2.—Market firm; standard while. 110 test, 1234c. Pirrsburg, Pa., June 2.—Petroleum firm; craft \$3.30 at Parker's; refined, 14%c, Philadelphia delirary.

WESTERN PATENTS.

A weekly list of United States patents issued to the inventors of Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan for the week ending May 29, 1877; and establishment of the week ending May 29, 1877; and establishment of the week ending May 29, 1877; and establishment of the week ending May 29, 1877; and establishment of the week ending May 29, 1877; and establishment of the week ending May 29, 1877; and establishment of the weekley weekley with the weekley weekley weekley with the weekley week patent in the list will hear that date. Reported expressly for THE CHICAGO TABBURE by A. E. Evans & Co., Patent Solicitors, Washington D. C. Charge for obtaining a patent, \$20. A copyed the Patent laws sent free on application:

the Patent laws sent free on application:

ILLINOIS.

W. E. Brigga, Chicago, game apparatus.

A. W. Kingsiand, Chicago, borse-shoe nafa.

J. H. Parkhurst, Chicago, horse-shoe nafa.

J. H. Parkhurst, Chicago, bottle-stopper laws.

W. H. Clark, Chicago, boller.

E. S. Blake, Chicago, boller.

E. S. Blake, Chicago, steam boller-furnace.

C. F. Hunt, Chicago, steam boller-furnace.

F. W. Jones, Chicago, addering process.

F. W. Jones, Chicago, addering process.

F. W. Jones, Chicago, addruplex telegraphs.

J. F. Prath, Chicago, duadruplex telegraphs.

J. F. Prath, Chicago, duadruplex telegraphs.

J. F. Steward, Plano, barbed-wire fence.

L. Zoeliner, Chicago, pantaloons.

H. A. Adams, Sandwich, harvester-reel.

W. McClelland, Fowler, three-horse equality.

J. F. Steward, Plano, barbed-wire fence.

L. Waters, Bloomington, payements.

G. Heruman, Hersman, hay-elevator.

C. C. Hinckier, Eockfort, thill-coupling.

L. F. Jefferson, Moamouth, road-scrapes.

T. J. J. Gerson, Moamouth, road-scrapes.

G. B. Elis, Moline, wrinflettice-lake.

G. B. Elis, Moline, wrinflettice-lake.

G. B. Elis, Anding, Arington Heights, horse-paids.

J. M. Harper, El Paso, Dooks.

J. M. Harper, El Paso, Dooks.

J. R. Richardson, Majority Point, desks.

J. H. Kailing, Arington Heights, horse-paids.

J. H. Kailing, Arington Heights, horse-paids.

J. P. Outsen, Rachen, apparatus for raising testions.

J. P. Outsen, Rachen, exponents for raising testions.

M. C. Richards, Oswego, barbod-wire fence.

L. A. Weed, Hacine, apparatus for raising testions.

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M. C. Richards, Oswego, barbod-wire fence.

L. A. Weed, Hacine, apparatus for raising testions.

5. Otley, Grand Haven, cement for steam-joint.
L. H. Bennett, Flymouth, wind-mill.
W. R. Burr, Kassginav, rock-drill.
G. Chenta, Rast Saginav, rock-drill.
J. W. and W. J. Saginav, and W. M. Robinson, and W. M. Robinson, Kapida, vehicle running gear.

H. W. Goodwin, Ionia, grate.

G. W. Harris, Sturgis, watch-key.

A. Beawsoiell, Alpena, cheese-cutter.

W. S. Lawrence, Kalamazoo, plow.

J. Manteel, Detroit, station-indicator.

F. Hick. Detroit, plow.

D. McD.-Canpbell, Flint, car-coupling (re-issue).

C. Schulenvurg, Detroit, billiard-canle (design).

Some archaeological students at a Free school in Greece lay claim to an important discovery. The Cologne Gazette says that whis making excavations on the island of Milo the found the lost arm and mirror of the Vanas Milo statue, now in the Louvre.

THE CROPS.

Very Encouraging R from All Direction Everything Indicates a

icent Harvest. The Festive Grasshopper No Injury Whatever.

War in Europe--Peace South-Big Crops.

Special Disputch to The Tribuse.

ATLANTA. Rife Co., June 2.—Prosp.

connections harvest of winter wheat is unraging; sod wheat looking splendid uns have not suffered from the May rail replanting corn.

Oats have the rail research.

TLLINOIS. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna CHARLES, 111., June 2.—The cro

section at present are abundantly Most of the corn crop was planted e Most of the corn crop was planted early principal part of it came good, so that it most of the farma is as good as the averages have been busily at work in it for more past, and it is now comparatively weeds. The crops of oats and rye were a promising than at present; as the farme had very good success here in raising we few years past, there was but little surme. The meadows have a very prospring. The meadows have a very

CARLINYILLE, June 2.—The ex-farmers is to commence cuttin about the 20th of this mouth, and tirely through by the 4th of July of putting in exceedingly large Farmers calculate to double the

of putting in exceedingly large crop farmers calculate to double the acreag coming on finely, and everything is e promising.

Special Dispatch to The Tribums FRIENDSVILLE, Wabash Co., June TRIENDSVILLE, Wabash Co., June Jane and Cover fooking very fine.

Special Dispatch to The Tribums. Tananou, Perry Co., June 2.—Pro winter wheat are still very fine.

Special Dispatch to The Tribums. Tananou, Perry Co., June 2.—Pro winter wheat are still very fine. Never the Corn-planting will be finished this week fairly. Apples, pears, and berries prom Special Dispatch to The Tribums. Eypinonam, June 2.—Weather spic and favorable for winter wheat. There a better prospect for that crop. A great corn has been planted. Early planted fing replanted. We shall get in the co season after all.

Special Dispatch to The Tribums. Vardalla, Fayette Co., June 2.—We could not be better. Good progress has in planting. For the last eight days have greatly improved with regard to crop of corn.

Special Dispatch to The Tribums. What a dispatch never equaled but planted early is a fallure. Wheat is betthought ten days ace. It never was this ground or tailer, but the heads are short thought ten days ace. It never was this ground or tailer, but the heads are short shought ten days ace. It never was this ground or tailer, but the heads are short finds. Farmers feeting very hopeful. Mysa never better in Clay County. All planted and is conning up well. Mysa sever better in Clay County. All planted and is conning up well. Mysa never better in Clay County. All planted and is conning up well. Mysa never better in Clay County. All planted and is conning up well. Mysa never better in Clay County. All planted and is conning up well. Mysa never better in Clay County. All planted and is conning up well. Mysa never better in Clay County. All planted and is conning up well. Mysa never better in Clay County. All planted and is conning up well. Mysa never better in Clay County. All planted and is conning up well. Mysa never better in Clay County. All planted a

work.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

CARLINVILLE, Macoupin Co.; June 2.

last dispatch the season has been all the
are could wish. All our forces have bee
in putting in the corn. The ground is
condition for receiving and working
our farmers are greatly rejoiced over the
prospects. Winter wheat as promising

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna

Villa Ripor, Fulaski Co., June
wheat promises better than for years
planted. Oats looking well. Fruit
Weather moderate, with cool nights.

MISSOURI.

MISSOURI.

Special Correspondence of The Tri
BLACK WALNUT. Charles Co.. May
county has a population of nearly 25, 00
tains 340, 000 acres. The principal pare wheat, corn, cats, hay, tobacco,
pork, and fruit. The annual yield o
2,000, 000 bushels, corn 5, 000, 000 bus
is only raised for feed, as the land is
and rich. Timothy does splendidly. T
crop of 1876 amounted to 500, 000 pou
was sold at an average of 10 cents per p
20, 000 head of hogs were fattened last
does remarkably well. The largest ore
State is in this county; it contains 2
apple-trees, and belongs to the Hon. R.
of St. Charles.

Special Dispatch to The Tribusa.
NZOSHO, Newton Co., June 2.—The
pers are hatched out in spots and patche
localities. They deposited eggs only
fround was boose and bare, so they count
the ground up to the wings; where t
was plowed last fall or in the winter, n
are visible, though the ground was full
fall. They have done no general dama
yet, though in some instances they he
pardens and corn a little. Farmers do
hend much trouble from them this seas
Special Dispatch to The Tribuse.
Lincely, and the prospect is we shall he
cop, More wheat sown than any yea
"wah." Most of the corn cultivated o
it rotted badly. The next plant is
special Dispatch to The Tribuse.
New Hore, Lindoln Co., June 2.—W
here hooked better. In the castern
county it is heading out. Oats and
ins. Gool nights and pleasant days.

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**Special Dispatch to The Tribuse
New Hore, Lindoln Co., June 2.—W

7 8

in Europe--Peace at the

MANSAS.

perial Deputch to The Priburae.

asta. Rife Co., June 2.—Prospect for a new herrest of winter wheat is very encir; sod wheat looking splendidly; spring have not suffered from the May rains. Some danting corn Oats have the rust in many

meros, Washington Co., June 3.—No from hospers; they mysteriously disaping to lack of vitality. The hopper is not one a drawack to the farmer as the chinchestel, and army-worm of the States cast of we com has come up well and is a good we are cultivating it for the first time.

s, and the next tooy to provide a construction of the provide and the provided and the provided and the past two weeks, but only it liave taken some gardens and corn. We assisting a general destruction, as there years and the provided and the p

passers, Smith Co., Jane 2.—Winter wheat is siedd, and all out in head. Spring wheat is the well; also the caus. The corn is backward, its iss grow very fast in the last few days. No pushopers here.

gradopers here.

Access Dispetch to The Tribuna.

Ingrand, Doniphan Co., June 2.—All spring milecting splendid, except on bottom lands; popers good. Hoppers doing no damage, except infal-plowed land.

Special Dispetch to The Tribuna.

Harm Cerr, Ellis Co., June 2.—Winter grain—bast ererything the farmer puts into the ground—scale well. Com all planted and good stand, lagrandoppers.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Gommen, Linn Co., June 2. -Winter wheat selected season of the control of the control of the control of the season of the control of the cont

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

In Charles, Ill., June 2.—The crops in this don at present are abundantly promising, set the corn crop was planted early, and the adal part of it came good, so that the stand on at of the farms is as good as the average. Gulti-

n have been busily at work in it for a week or part, and it is now comparatively free from a. The crops of oats and rye were never more

rag. The meadows have a very promising ap-senace, and the feed in the pasture is excellent, the farmers here at present have but little cause

mers here at prisoners in the Tribuna.

Aperial Disputch to The Tribuna.

Canasymus, June 2.—The expectation of the funers is to commence cutting winter wheat about he foth of this month, and hope to get entry through promp by the 4th of July. There is talk of putting in exceedingly large crops this fall.

amers calculate to double the acreage. Corn is

coming on finely, and everything is exceedingly pennishg.

Accial Dispatch to The Triouna.

Partnersults, Wabash Co., June 2,—The rether and is very favorable for winter wheat. Illed no rain for twelve days. Corn nearly all plants, and coming up. Oats have been injured, use by the long-continued wet weather. Timothy and clover looking very fine.

Ascald Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Tannou, Perry Co., June 2.—Prospects for mitter wheat are still very dime. Never better here:

Cara-planting will be finished this week. Coming thirty, Applea, pears, and berries promise well.

Ascald Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Drussanax, June 2.—Weather splendid; cook in favorable for winter wheat. There never was a better prospect for that crep. A great amount of took has been planted. Early planted is now being replanted. We shall get in the corn in good smee after all.

Ascald Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Tannalia, Fayette Co., June 2.—Winter wheat cash not be better. Good progress has been made a plantine. For the last cight days prospects have graily improved with regard to getting in a stopel cere.

Special Disposed with regard to getting in a supple seri.

Bray Passail. White Co., June 2.—Very cool, win dry atmosphere. On the 26th ult. a shieht tack of earthquake. Corn-planting has progressisting a signatch never equaled before. Corn-blante early is a fallure. Whoat is better than we orgit ten anys aco. It never was thicker on the road or tailer, but the heads are short.

Special Disposed to The Trioune.

Casy Cerr. Clay Co., June 2.—Winter wheat was never better in Clay County. All the corn is planted and it coming up well. Meadows and planted are very fine; an abundance of fruit of all size. Farmers feeling very hopeful.

Special Disposed to The Trioune.

Navon, Jauper Co., June 2.—Probably never the hater of the county were there as many tere plowed and planted to corn as there have been within the past air days. Every available is it may be a supplementation of the county were there as many tere plowed and planted to corn as there have been within the past air days. Every available is the past air days. Every available size, plantice to the county were large and good for the control of the county were large as the plantice to The Trioune.

Special Disputch to The Trioune.

South--Big Crops.

KANSAS.

wheat and rye good.

Social Dispatch to The Tribune.

Social Dispatch to The Tribune.

Social Person of the Tribune.

Social Person of the Tribune.

Social Person of the Social ; corn. 41.000 bu.

opened and advanced Mo. Milwaukee, \$1.6024; July, No. 3, \$1.415. Corn dru 445c. Oata Sruner; No. 2, No. 1, 73c. Barley nomi-ng, 75c; No. 3 do, 40c. alc, 3c. is: wheat, 16,000 bu. bris; wheat, 15,000 bu.

receipts, 1,700 bead. Firm; very light offer receipts, 74; shipmens

DN Alex S. Harthill, Tobacco

WOOL.

ERN PATENTS.

ERN PATENTS.
United States patents issued to
Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michnding May 29, 1877; and each
ill hear that date. Reported
a Chicago Thineras by A. H.
at Solicitors, Washington, D.
ining a patent, \$20. A copy of
tree on application:
ILLINOIS.
40. game apparatus.

Secial Dispatch to The Tribuna.
Ciantwille, Macoupin Co., June 2.—Since my be dispatch the season has been all that the farmer to all wish. All our forces have been expended a pating in the corn. The ground is in splendid cadition for receiving and working the grain. Our famers are greatly rejoiced over the improved propers. Winter wheat as promising as ever.

Action of the whole of the Tribuna.

Year Rings, Phlaski Co., June 2.—Winter wheat promises better than for years. Corn all landed data looking well. Fruit crop goodwester moderate, with cool nights. MISSOURI. Abstrat Correspondence of The Tribune.

Blatz Walkfur. Charles Co. May 30.—This saxy has a population of nearly 25,000, and contins 340,000 acres. The principal productions are wheat, corn, oats. hay, tobacco, postatoes, per, and fruit. The annual yield of wheat is 2,000,000 bushels, corn 5,000,000 bushels. Oats is only raised for feed, as the land is too strong as irch. Timothy does splendidly. The tobacco type of 1876 amounted to 500,000 pounds, which has took at an average of 10 cents per pound. Over 20,000 head of hogs were fattened last year. Fruit

Associal Dispatch to The Tribuna.

cano, Newton Co., June 2.—The grasshopare hatched out in spots and patches in favored
that. They deposited eggs only where the
days foose and bare, so they could bury in
ound up to the wings; where this ground
lowed last fall or in the winter, no 'hoopers
tible, though the ground was fall of eggs last
They have done no general damage to crops
they have done they have a sensor they are they depend they de

ing Indicates a Magnificent Harvest. estive Grasshopper Doing No Injury Whatever.

as I ever saw. Wheat all headed out; the early kinds ripening. Corn is all planted and a good stand; we have been through it twice. We are all in good spirits.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

ALTON, Oregon Co., June 2.—Winter wheat continues to look fine; will do to harvest in three weeks. Onts looks splendid. Corn late planted; some few farmers not yet through planting. No hoppers in this county.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

MARRIE HILL. Bailinger Co., June 2.—Winter wheat looking extraordinarily well, and the prospects are for a heavy crop. Corn-plauting backward. Onto doing finely.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

SHEINFYLLE. Shelby Co., June 2.—Winter wheat as promising as I have seen it for twenty years. Spring grains looking well. We are very late with our corn-planting.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Sac City. Sac Co., June 2.—Is has been discovered that kerosene oil kills grasshoppers instantly. Machines have been constructed by which any one of ordinary energy can rid himself of these pests. Small grain never looked better here. Some pieces on breaking, injured by hoppers. Farmers are in good spirits over their prospects.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW HAMPTON, Chickasaw Co., June 2.—No hoppers, but plenty of potato-bugs. Corn all planted, and has come up well. Spring wheat and oats look well. IOWA.

planted, and has come up well. Spring wheat and oats look well.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

Invino, Tama Co., June 2.—The prospects for winter wheat, oats, and bariey are better than for two years past. Although the spring has been wet, small grain has stooled out much better than usual. No rain for seven days, and plowing and planting has progressed rapidly. Bottom lands will soon do to plant.

has progressed rapidly. Bottom lands will soon do to plant.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Albia, Monroe Co., June 2.—The winter wheat looks well. Spring wheat on the low lands was considerably injured, but on the higher lands looks promising. Corn-planting all done.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEVINSYLLE, Adams Co., June 2.—Having good weather; nearly done planting; corn coming up good; average much larger than usual. Spring wheat and oats just spfendid. Not many potatoes planted; seed scarce and high.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BENYON, Mills Co., June 2.—'Hoppers nave hatched out and disappeared. A great deal of corn replanted. Having fine weather now. I have lived here for twenty years, and never saw small grain look better than it does at present. Warm, growing weather.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

APTON, Union Co., June 2.—The week just closed has been very favorable for corn-planting; it is coming up and doing well. Wheat, rye, and oats look splendid.

NEBRASKA.

Special Disputch to The Tribuma.

CREGUTON, Knor Co., June 2.—Grhashoppers are few and far between. We do not anticipate a destruction of crops, and farmers have planted with a better heart from hearing the favorable reports from other sections. During seven years' experience, I have never known grasshoppers hatched in this county to do any damage whatever. It is the hungry visitors from other places, coming mostly from the southwest, that take our crops. They seldom take all the first visit, but, coming again and again, they last leave a small share for NEBRASKA. again and again, they last leave a small share for the farmer. Small grains look beautiful. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FARFFIELD, Clay Co., June 2.—No grasshoppers or fears from any that have hatched here. Wet weather continues. Corn coming up good. Grain is doing splendidly.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ALDA, Hall Co., June 2.—Raining nearly all the time. Corn-planting retarded. Never saw spring grain looking better, or promising a more abundant crop. 'Hoppers mostly disappeared.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JUNIATA, Adams Co., June 2.—Corn is in good condition and a good stand. Crops of all kinds are in excellent shape and never looked better at this time of the year.

Special Dispatch to The Tribums.

RIVER FALLS, Pierce Co., June 2.—Corn looks better than usual; much of it has been narrowed. Had several showers intely. Spring wheat and oats growing very fast and looking very well.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CRIPPEWA FALLS, June 2.—Corn all planted; seed mostly failed; will sow the land to buckwheat. A very dry spring until the 19th of May, heavy rain then. Warm and fine growing weathe... оню.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Hamilton, June 2.—A large breadth has been planted in corn, and all finished. Much of it has had to be replanted. Prospects for winter wheat

had to be replanted. Prospects for winter wheat still favorable. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna. ASBTABULA, June 2.—Scarce any rain since the 10th of April, and its loss has injured the meadows. Winter wheat has not been injured. Peaches very promising; also grapes, strawberries, and cherrice a full crop. All we need is a good rain, and we shall be all right.

Special Dispatch to The Tribura,
Anoka, Anoka Co., June 2. —I never saw all ANORA, ANORA CO., Jame 2.—I never saw an kinds of grain looking better. The corn is large enough to cultivate. The ground is warm and in good condition. We have had plenty of rain of late, and the logs are all coming down. The farmers are all in good spirits.

INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

La Ports, June 2.—All of the corn has been planted, but has not come up well. The prospect for winter wheat is very favorable—never better. Wheat and oats have not been injured by the wet

A GREAT GUN CAST.

The First Twelve-Inch Rifle Gun Made in the United States.

Boston Globs, May 31.

The first twelve-inch gun ever made for the Government of the United States was successfully cast at the South Boston Iron Foundry yesterday afternoon, in the presence of a large and interested company. Besides the specially invited guests of the onicers of the corporation, there were present Gen. S. V. Benet, Chief of Ordnance Bureau, Col. Laidley of the Watertown Arsenal Col. Crispin, Constructor of Ordnance,

company. Besides the specially invited guests of the onicers of the corporation, there were present Gen. S. V. Benet, Chief of Ordnance Bureau, Col. Laidley of the Watertown Arsenal, Col. Craspin, Constructor of Ordnance, and the foliowing others in the national service: Col. Treadwell, Maj. Warren, Capt. Bryant, and Lieuts. Smith and Whipple. The South Boston Iron Works, among the most extensive and best appointed in the country, have for seven years been in the service of the Ordnance Department at Washington. Moffat's rifle-cannon, the Rodman shot, the Butler and Wiard projectiles are all manufactured here. A good deal has been done of late years in the conversion of ten-inch smooth-bore Rodman guns into eight-inch rifles. This accessitates reboring the guns to a diameter of thirteen and one-half Inches. and inserting a wrought-iron tabe, imported from the Elswick Works, near Newcastle. England, and fitted for their exact work in the machine shop of the foundry. It is now nearly, if not quite, a year since the Government ordered from the South Boston Works—the only ones capable of such an undertaking—the casting and the manufactor of the antional service. The most careful preparation has been made for the work. The iron has been ended with the utmost attendion to every detail, and Mr. James Wood, nearly fifty years in the service of the Company, see his personal attention to the making or the 'core, "which yeater day's crucial test of the casting with the cast-iron sheets and wrought-iron lining, and thus Ia. The properties of the casting of the casting with the cast-iron in exery detail, and the service of iron to the required heat. From long enterence the workers knew about the propertime for the casting, and as early as 2 o'clock the company began to assemble at the foundry. A little delay in getting the best in one of the furnaces here workers knew about the propertime for the casting, which was under the immediate direction of Mr. Wood, the was connected direction for the analysis of the service of the

MARINE NEWS.

A Budget of Marine Mishaps to Steam and Sail Vessels.

"Stiff" Breeze Blows a Pop-Bottle with a Note into Calumet River.

Vessel-Owners' Meetings --- Funeral of the Late Capt. Davison.

The Iron-Ore Trade, and Other Interesting News from Various Lake Ports.

MARINE MISHAPS. MARINE MISHAPS.

A squall swept over the lake Friday afternoon with sufficient force to do considerable damage to vessels. The schr A. J. Rogers, Capt. Graham, when off Grose Point, bound up from Escanaba with a cargo of iron-ore for this port, was struck by the sunden gust and had her jibboom, main gaff, and mainsail torn off in a jiffy. A moment before Capt. Graham had witnessed a lumber hooker get her mainsail torn to pieces.

The schr Westchester had her staysail and jib carried away in the same blow, and the Pilgrim had

hooker get her mainsail torn to pieces.

The schr Westchester had her staysail and jib carried away in the same blow, and the Pilgrum had some of her canvas torn.

In passing up the river the tag Constitution struck some obstacle in the water, and had her wheel broken so badly that a new one will have to be put in. She had used the wheel fifteen years without breaking it.

The schr Rising Star had her bowsprit and jib-boom yanked out by a collision with Adams street bridge. Friday night, while being towed by the Crawford.

The schr Walters is reported sunk in the St. Lawrence, thirty-five miles above Quebec, with a cargo of oak plank. She is owned by Capt. Peters, of Windsor, formerly of Toronto, and is fully insured.

The schr George Murray had her foregaff fished last Friday in the squall, when about forty miles from Chicago.

The Captain of the prop Alaska, which arrived Saturday night, reports that he saw a black foreand-after ashore on Skillagaliee Reef Friday afternoon, and he believed she ran ashore in a fog. He could not distinguish her name. She was loaded with lumber, and was evidently bound up.

The tug Pringle, burned in St. Clair River Friday, was built at Saginaw in 1871, and had a registered valuation of \$21,000. She was owned in Detroit by George H. Parker and Capt. William Littleton, neither of whom has insurance on her. The bark Favorite, while towing up, was released by her tug, and drifted down and into the schr M. L. Collins, and carried away her mizzen-boom and gaffs.

When about forty miles below this port early L. Collins, and carried away her mizzen-boom and gaffs.

When about forty miles below this port early Saturday morning, the steam barre George Dunbar met with an accident to her machinery. She was towing her consort, the Contest, along, when the stop gave out, and the cylinder-head, follower, gibs, and other parts of her machinery were broken. The Contest took her in tow, and salled until noon, when the prop Alaska came along and took the disabled vessel in tow and brought her here, arriving at 5 o'clock Saturday evening. Repairs will be made and completed by Thursday next. The Contest reached poit yester-day.

day.
The small tug Dick Davis filled with water at Milwaukee Thursday night and sunk, decks too,

CHICAGO, June 2.—There was a fair demand for freight-room at 2e for corn to Buffalo, and 5½c for do to Kingston. Charters: To Buffalo—Schrs Pensaukee, corn at 2c, and props Commodore wheat, and Idaho, Nebraska, and Colorado, corn, through. To Kingston—Schrs Canton and N. Wilder, corn at 5½c. To Port Colborne—Schrs C. Parker and D. Wells, corn at 2½c. To Erie—Prop. Alaska and achr. Sherwood, corn, and Allerken v. Alaska and schr Sberwood, corn, and Allegheny wheat, through. Capacity, about 350,000 bu corn and 120,000 bu wheat.

Lumber freights quiet. The schr Crawford takes freights quiet. The schr Crawford takes m, and the schr B. F. Wade shingles, from Little Usmico to Chicago at 16c per m. Jamico to Chicago at 16c per m.
Milwauker, June 2.—But little inquiry for Milwauker, June 2.—But little inquiry for grain-vessels; leaving rates still nominal at 3c on wheat to Buffalo and 6½6 to Oswego. The only engagement reported to-day was the schr Granger, with 23,000 bu of wheat to Buffalo on through rate to New York. June 1.—To Buffalo—Schr E. Fitzgerald, 20,000 bu wheat at 3c; prop Nebraska, 30,000 bu wheat on through rate.

DETROIT, June 1.—Schrs Maggie McRae and Princess Alexandris, small sawed timber, Oscoda to Quebec, \$8.00 per 1,000 feet board measure, United States currency; schr A. Rust, lumber, Bay City to Toledo, at \$1.50 per 1,000 feet; scow Alvina, cedar posts, Osineke to Detroit, \$1.50 per cord. COLUMBIAND, June 1.—Schr Delaware, ore, Escanaba to Cleveland, 80c: and schr Mineral State, ore, Escanaba to Ashtabula, 80c.
TOLEDO, June 1.—The schr St. Peter has been thartered to carry corn to Buffalo at 2c.

DID HE DO IT! The Detroit Free Press of Saturday gives an account of the reported defalcation in the manage-ment of the Cleveland & Saginaw Transportation Line, wherein Charles A. Chamberlain, the former Manager and Treasurer, is accused of getting away with \$30,000. The Company was organized in 1871, and consisted of Charles A. Chamberlain, Capt. G. W. McGregor, James Crockett, Capt. William Thorne, of Detroit, and F. G. McDowell and P. B. Caul, of Cleveland. The two last-named gentlemen have taken possession of the papers and books at Detroit, and carried them to Cleveland. Chamberlain was absent, having suddenly disappeared, it was said, and giving out that he was going to Lake Huron to settle some bills for the Company. Mr. Chamberlain is considered in Detroit a man of good character, a church-member, and has been very attentive to business. His frience insist that there is nothing dishonest in any of his transactions, and have the utmost faith that he will soon return and make a complete showing of his operations.

A BOTTLE HOAX.

yesterday: To the Batter of The Tribune. To the STRIFT of The Tribune.

SOUTH CRICAGO, IR., June 1. 1877.—Please use the inclose I note if you think advisable:

April 6, 1877. Fifty miles west Mackinaw Strats.

On her beam ends. Schr. John Long. Oswego. Stove in by ice. Sinking fast. Loaded with merchandise. Capt. A. T. Pierce, L. Ectetz, mate, and four men. Capt. A. T. Pierce, L. Ecteus, make, and aver mem. No hope."
The above was found May 30, 1877, inclosed in a popbottle, marked James Stenson, Chicago, by John Kane, an old hunter and fisherman, immediately in rear of his premises, foating on the Calumet faiver, shortly after the recent flow. May any faith he placed in its purport? Respectfully. It is not at all probable—not even possible—that that bottle drifted about 250 miles and got into Calumet River between April 7 and May 30, when head winds have prevailed most of the time, and it

THE IRON-ORE TRADE. Mining companies are evidently taking advantage of the low freights to get iron ore down from Escanaba, where it is piled high on every available dock and cars are filled with it. Monday last there were seventeen vessels, of the last there were seventeen vessels, of the larger class in that port, receiving cargoes and others were en route. The iron-ore trade opens up thus opportunely for a few vessels that would otherwise have to lie up in consequence of the existing low grain and lumber freights and scarcity of cargoes. Vessel masters who have lately come down state that there never was such activity at Escanaba before, and those in charge of the shipments are exceedingly busy. However, this should not lead to a rush of vessels for that port: for there are enough in the trade now, and it will be better for owners and Masters to wait until their vessels are required.

VESSEL-OWNERS' MEETINGS. The Chicago vessel-owners will try it again this afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Board of Trade Committee-room, and it is believed delegates to the Buffalo Convention on the 6th will be appointed. Buffalo Convention on the stn will be appointed.

The Milwankee vessel-owners have appointed R. P. Fitzgerald and David Vance to represent them at Buffalo, and it is understood they will favor the pooling plan and a revision of the classification of vessels. fication of vessels.

The Globs says that Toronto will be represented, both from the insurance companies and the vessel interests, by men whose judgment may be relied on not to commit any mistake on any practical scheme that may be offered.

E. T. Evans has been elected President of the Buffalo Association, and an Executive Committee is getting ready to receive the delegates Wednesday.

HOW IT DOES NOT PAY. A vessel-owner who had tried it, and knew whereof he spoke, stated to another, last Saturday, that, with a schooner having a capacity of 45,000 bushels, he could pay expenses only at 3%c on corn to Buffalo, and at 50c on coal on the return on corn to Buffalo, and at 50c on coal on the return trip. Those figures are too low, yet 2c on corn and 35c on coal is offered and accepted, and every agent and owner know it; but why, in the face of such knowledge, will they persist in losing money by accepting less, or sailing just for the fun of the thing? A few sensible men have laid their vessels up rather than sail them at non-paying freights. As matters stand at present, it looks as if some owners would relies the tying-up process by the United States Marshal—a consummation devoutly to be wished if they continue in their suicidal course.

The prop Peerless was unable to land a quantity of flour and miscellaneous freight at Onota, Lake Superior, on account of the smoky state of the

PORT HURON. PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Pont Huron, Mich., June 3.—Down—Props R.

Holland, St. Joseph. Winslow. St. Paul, Townsend and consort, Yosemite and barges, Hackett and consort. Porter, Chamberlain and tow, Wetmore and consort, Mary Pringle and barges; schrs G. H. Warmington, Goshawk, St. Andrew, Oliver Mitchell, Helen Pratt, M.S. Baton, Sophia Minch, Joseph Paige, W. H. Rounds, Narragansett, Kate L. Bruce, Three Bells, Lucerne, J. G. Masten, Maria, Martin, Adventure, Col. H. C. Heg, H. A. Lamars. Martin, Adventure, Col. H. C. Heg, H. A. Lamars Jane Bell, Sir C. J. Vanstrenbenzer, Dacotah, On

ward.

Ur-Prop Nahant, Annie L. Craig, Bertschy, Sanilac, Marine City, Isaac May, Annie Smith and tow, Jenness and barges, Germania and barges, Coffiaberry and barges, Barnum and consort, Graves and consort, Rust and consort, Vienna and consort, East Saginaw and barges; schrs Sweden, Canada, Lillie Hamilton, Surprise, Magellan, Victor, Wawanosh, Hattie Wells, Flying Cloud, Ishpeming, Florida, Home, John Jewett, E. R. Turner, Bahauna, Wend the Wave, Golden Fleece, Ada Medora, P. Alexandria, Smith and Post, Nemosis. Wind-Southwest; fresh.

Weather-Fine.
The tug Winslow, with the prop Pacific in tow, passed down this afternoon. The Pacific's injuries are evidently light, and she will soon be running

EMBARKED FOR A HEAVENLY HAVEN.

The funeral obsequies of the late Capt. Benjamin F. Davison, one of the oldest navigators on the great chain of lakes, were held Saturday afterneon, in the presence of a large number of persons of both sexes, among whom were many vessel masters and others interested in the lake trade. The benerifal sexes, among whom were many resses masters and others interested in the lake trade. The beautiful burial service of the Episcopalian Church was read at the late residence of the dead mariner, on Carpenter street, near Fourth, and at Graceland, where the remains were taken, Cleveland Lodge, A. F. and A. M., consigned them to the grave under the solemn and Impressive rites of the Masonic order.

MILWAUKEE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
MILWAUKER, Wis. June 3.—Schr Granger, Buffalo, 230,000 bu wheat on through rate.

David Vance and R. P. Fitzgerald were elected delegates to the Vessel-Owners' Convention at ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Eric, Pa., June 3.—Arrivad—Prop Philadelphia, schr Schuylkiil, barges Keepsake, C. H. Veeks.
DEPARTED—For Chicago, schr Moonlight.

The start special control of the special control is special trips to Evansion last evening, or little start special trips to Evansion last evening for Little Special trips to Evansion and a special trips to Evansion and a special trips to Evansion and special trips to Evansion at 10:30 a. m. and 4 and 10 trips trips trips to Evansion at 10:30 a. m. and 4 and 10 trips trips trips trips to Evansion at 10:30 a. m. and 4 and 10 trips tr NAVIGATION NOTES.

tional Iron Company for \$7,500... The stmr Armenia has left the Bay of Quinte route and gone to Hamilton, where she will run during the summer... The Canadian Government tug Trudeau is being fitted out at Sarnia for a summer's operations on the Neebisk Rapids. She will leave about the middle of June... The Pacific is expected in Detroit this week... Another log has been invented at Buffalo... The pile-driver Lizzie Little is en route to Kenosha to repart the harbor and piers at that port... The tag Sampson and four barges have arrived at Tonawanda with 2,400,000 feet of lumber from Sagmaw... The Captatn of the prop Ocean confirms the report of his having seen the topmast of a vessel sticking out of the water at Point au Pellee.... Shipments from Ahnapsee, Wis., thua far the present season, include 175,000 thes, 500 cords wood, 10,000 bushels potatoes, 1,000,000 shingles, 100,000 cedar posts, and 10,000 telegraph poles.... The Oswego Times learns that a contract has been signed for the shipment of twelve hundred tons of railroad iron through that port to Montreal. The iron is to be shipped from Scranton.... It is estimated that the best manner to get deals through from Western ports to Quebec is to ship to Kineston, and there loaded on barges, effecting a saving of 62½ con the 1,000.... First cargo of soft coal from Toledo was taken to Buffalo by schr A. P. Grover Friday morning, and bound through by canal to New York... The prop Ira Chaffee is in a deplorable condition at Detroit, and will require \$5,000 and a rebuild to make her good.... The prop Europe has not damaged her cargo of corn.... The schr Roundis has taken to Buffalo the first cargo of the farst cargo of straight No. 2 Milwaukee wheat shipped this season.

The following were the arrivals and clearances during the forty-eight hours ending at 10 o'clock

The following were the arrivals and clearances during the forty-eight hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

Arrivals—Schr A. J. Rogers, Escanaba, ore; schr Westchester, Muskegon, lumber; schr Otter, Manistee, lumber; schr Bay State, Green Bay, posts: schr M. E. Cook, Manistee, lumber; schr Mary, St. Joe, lumber; schr Japan, Ludington, lumber; schr Mar, St. Joe, lumber; schr Japan, Ludington, lumber; schr Manistee, lumber; schr Japan, Ludington, lumber; schr Sandries; schr R. Mott, Occotto, lumber: schr Schr E. Schr R. Mott, Occotto, lumber: schr Jacker B. Schr Schr Barbarian, Ludington, lumber; schr Sa Bird, Muskegon, lumber: schr Jacker L. Schr Barbarian, Ludington, lumber; schr Sa Bird, Muskegon, lumber: schr Jacker L. Schr Barbarian, Ludington, lumber; schr Schr Barbarian, Lumber; schr Jacker L. Bunder, Schr Ger L. Schr Ger Manistee, lumber; schr Barbarian, Ludington, lumber; schr Sardina, Ludington, lumber; schr Sardina, Ludington, lumber; schr Sardina, Ludington, lumber; schr Bardina, Ludington, lumber; schr Ger Murry, Buffalo, coal; schr Schr F. L. Danforth, Buffalo, coal; schr Shaek, Menominee, Lumber; schr Bardina, Ludington, lumber; schr Ger Murry, Buffalo, sundries; prop Starucca, Buffalo, sundries; prop Montgomer, Port Huron, sundries; schr Planet, Menominee, lumber; schr Bellen William Jones, Almander, schr Jacker, Innuber; schr Bellen William Jones, Ludington, Lumber; schr Bellen William Jones, Lumber; schr Jackegon, lumber; schr Bellen William Jones, Alnapee, sark; schr Alager, Schr Sch Bell Brown, Jacksonport, telegraph poles; schr John O'Neill, Cleveland, coal; schr Adriste, Schr Sch Bell Brown, Jacksonport, telegraph poles; schr Jer, Bark, wood; schr Schr Benger, Schr Bellen William Jones, Alnapee,

COB.

CLEARNORS—Prop Raieigh, Buffalo, 55,000 bu corn; schr L. C. Woodruff, Buffalo, 30,000 bu corn; schr St. Lawrence, Sarnia, 21,000 bu corn; schr J. B. Newisnd, Manistique, 20 bris flour, 15 bris pork, 5 bris beef, and sundries; schr J. M. Hutchinson, Buffalo, 65,000 bu corn; prop Wissahickon, Buffalo, 35,000 bu corn; prop Wissahickon, Buffalo, 32,000 bu wheat, 500 bris flour, 28,000 bu barley; prop Ocean, Montreal, 16,943 bu corn; prop Nashua, Gefensburg, 9,227 bu corn; 1870 Nashua, Gefensburg, 9,227 bu corn; 1870 North 1870 Nort musahickon, Buffalo, 32,000 bu chest, 50,000 bu corn; prop. 28,000 bu barley; prop. 0cean, Montreal, 16,943 bu corn; prop. Nashua, Ogdensburg, 9,227 bu corn, 165 bris pork, and sundries; sonr A. B. Moore, Bugalo, 61,000 bu corn; schr Alsaka, Buffalo, 52,000 bu corn; schr D. A. Wells, Fort colborne, 20,514 bu corn; schr Lillie Wilder, Kingston, 20,100 bu corn; schr Lillie Wilder, Kingston, 20,100 bu corn; schr Clara Farker, Port Colborne, 23,759 bu corn; schr Clara Farker, 20,785 bu corn; schr Mary E. Cook, Hamlin, 20 bris flour and sundries.

Pearful Cruelty.

Picksburg (Max.) Commercial.

A woman named Miney Johnson, who is a servant in the family of A. B. Pittman, left her child, a lad of 9 years, during her absence, in the temporary charge of a negro woman named Clementine Larkin, near Mr. Vick Lane's place, on the old Baldwin's Ferry road. Or Monday last the agonizing cries of the child attracted

the attention of a passing stranger, who, upon investigation, found the little boy tied, and the woman Larkin beating him unmercifully. The stranger untied the child, and compolled the fiend incarnate to desist. Shortly afterward, when the stranger had gone away, the woman put the child's head in a sack of manure, tied it up, and stamped if furiously. Not satisfied with these devilish acts, she next poured scalding water over the child's entire body. Notwithstanding his terrible treatment, the child lingered until Tuesday morning, when death relieved him of his suffering. The woman is still at large. till at large.

THE FRUIT TRADE.

Who Is Responsible for Short Measure?

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 2.—The undersigned Committee of the wholesale fruit-dealers of this city respectfully ask you to publish the following statments which, if carefully considered, will properly fix the responsibility for the abuses sought to be corrected by the fruit ordinance lately framed by the Common Council, and show, to some extent, the effect on the fruit trade of the city of a rigid enforcement of the first section of the ordinance.

Common Council, and show, to some extent, the effect on the fruit trade of the city of a rigid enforcement of the first section of the ordinance. All honest men will gladly indorse the unishment of any and all persons found gnilty of an untent to defraud, by violating the second section of the ordinance in question.

The capacity of the dry measure quart is 67, 21 cubic inches. The small boxes in which berries are sent to market differ in form and size, varying in capacity from fifty-nine to sixty-two and a half cubic inches. The larger of these, if heaped, contain a full quart. A few boxes below the above minimum in capacity are used by shippers to a very small extent. The so-called "pint boxes" are used for tender varieties, like red raspherries, which require very shallow boxes. They are relatively short in capacity. The bottoms of all berry boxes are set up three-eighths to one-half an inch to avoid bruising the fruit in well-filled boxes on which they may be placed in packing in cases. This device was originally patented.

The peach boxes in use are reasonably uniform in size, holding one-fourth to one-third of a bushel each. The Michigan peach baskets are made in three sizes, holding one-fourth to each. The michigan peach baskets are made in three sizes, noting respectively one-fourth, one-fifth, and one-sixth of a bushel each.

Grape-boxes are made of various sizes, and generally labeled to contain a certain weight. When packed and sold they rarely contain the weight indicated by the labet.

The greater part of the fruit packages required for the present season are already made of varying capacity, as above described, and the greater part of the coming crop must be marketed in these packages, for the fruit-growers of six or seven states cannot, if they would, obtain others in accordance with the ordinance.

Nearly all the fruit shipped to this city is received and sold for account of the consigners by wholesale dealers, who have no other interest in the property than the commission derived from its sale.

family wine, when his boy humps limised and refuses his supper, advises him to wait until he is hungry, and sends the supper to the poor children over the way.

The City of Chicago is a consumer of fruits, but it is also the agent for the distribution and sale for reshipment of an enormous quantity of fruit, in which the local consumer has such a trifling interest that it should not be subjected to restrictions more damaging than the evils sought to be remedied thereby.

Enough has been said to indicate the destructive comprehensiveness of the ordinance.

The heroic treatment may be the only remedy for existing grievances, but a more heroic date for its application could not have been selected.

It is possible that the ordinance is a wise solution of a troublesome question.

It is probable that the evils attendant upon its strict enforcement will be greater than those it is designed to remedy.

C. F. Dexter, C. H. Weaver, A. L. Tucker, J.

designed to remedy.
C. F. Dexter, C. H. Weaver, A. L. Tucker, J.
W. Sharp, A. Albro, K. Hexter, N. G. Good, C.
Stewart, J. Spies, L. B. Smith, Committee.

OHIO.

The Democratic Conference at Columbus—the Soft-Money Men Partially Defeated—Secretary Sherman's Policy Denounced.

Dispatch to New Fork Times.
Cincinnati, May 31.—The leading Democrats of Ohio met at Columbus to day to confer upon the affuntion and work out the line of policy to be pursued in the approaching campaign. Among those present were Senator Thurman, George H. Fendleton, John G. Thompson, Gen. Morran, Milton Sayler, Durbin Ward, Converse, and Poppleton. It was decided to hold the State Convention at Columbus on July 25, a week before the Republican Convention. There was a lively discussion on the financial question, and it was at last decided to recommend to the Convention that no affirmative action for soft money be taken, that the old plank be quietly dropped, but that the Resumption act be opposed on the ground that a longer time is required for preparation. Sherman's policy will be bitterly denounced, and a strong point made on the silver dollar. A big fight will be made on the selver dollar. A big fight will be made on the selver dollar. A big fight will be made on the selver dollar. A big fight will be made on the selver dollar. A big fight will be made on the selver dollar. The Bendelton, Gen. Ewing, and that for the Republicans against it. There will be no demand for more greenbacks. The straightout greenback men are not all pleased at this turn of affairs. Pendleton, Gen. Ewing, and the combination represented by the Cincinnati Enquirer, were for fighting it through on the soft-money line. Thurman is reported to be much pleased at the result. Ewing had an inkling of what was to happen, and concluded to stay away. The tone of the speeches made was for a bold, aggressive policy. Fears were expressed that the Republicans would steal the Democratic thunder on the silver question, and the fixing of the Convention for an early date was with the purpose of heading them off. Milton Sayler was savage in his denunciations of Sherman and the Resumption act, which, he said, if carried out as Sherman propo

AMUSEMENTS. ADELPHI THEATRE. J. H. HAVERLY......Proprietor and Manager

ALL LADIES NIGHTS.

THEATRE PLEASANTLY VENTILATED.

Every night this week. GREAT NEW YORK

NOVELTY COMBINATION. Perfect myriad of artists in all phases of novelty and comedy. Just the refreshing style of amusement for the season. Redolent with fun, mirth, and joility, with an AFTERPIECE brim full of life and merriment. Wednesday and Saturday Matinces at 2. Remember, particularly, ALL LADIES' NIGHTS. HAVERLY'S THEATRE. MAGUIRE & HAVERLY Prop

DEN THOMPSON As Joshua Whitcomb,

Entirely Reconstructed and Rewritten Ex-pressly for this Theatre. Every evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees. Prices as usual. NEW CHICAGO THEATRE, Clark-st., opp. Sherman House. POSITIVELY THE LAST THREE NIGHTS. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, June 4, 5 and 6, of the Greatest Living Presidigitateur.

LE COMMANDEUR CAZENEUVE!

IS

MAIR learn how it may SAVING? COST

Men and women should be careful of their hair. It is not merely an ornament; it is as much a part of Nature's plan for the perfection of health and the preservation of life, as is any other member of the body.

Men of science have scarched long and patiently for the best means of preserving and cultivating the hair.

Thirty-five years ago, the eminent scholar, Prof. E. Thomas Lyon, of New Jersey, entered into a thorough study of the matter. He went to the very root of it, and his labors were crowned with success. He it was who gave to the world that priceless discovery,

Lyon's Kathairon,

For the growth and preservation of the hair. The preparation sprung into immediate and world-wide favor.

It was just what was wanted for the purpose. LYON'S KATHAIRON has never been supplanted or cast aside by the people, for the very good reason that nothing equal to it has ever been found.

The consequence is, that the KATHAIRON has become more and more popular every year, and is now in daily use by millions who understand its wonderful value.

Besides being the best hair dressing ever produced, it will positively prevent grayness, and will restore new hair to bald heads if the roots and follicles are not destroyed.

If, these things are so, is not such an article

If, these things are so, is not such an article of the greatest value?

That they are so, has been testified to by thousands, and is abundantly proven by the history of the KATHAIRON for more than one-third of

A FAIR SPECIMEN.

I have been entirely bald for several years, constitutional, I suppose. I used a few bottles of Kathairon, and, to my great surprise, I have a thick growth of young hair.

COL. JOHN L. DORRANCE.

No other article is comparable with the KATH-Alron in respect of these three most im

1. To Cure Baldness. To Restore and Beautify Grav Hair. 3. To Remove Dandruff and

Beautify the Hair. BEAR IN MIND.-The KATHAIRON IS DO sticky, pasty sulphur and sugar of lead, to paint and daub the hair and paralyze the brain. It is a pure and limpid vegetable joiton, intended to restore the hair by natural growth and reinvigoration. It is the most delightful toilet dressing known. No lady's or gentleman's toilet out is complete without LYON'S KATHAIRON.

ONLY 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

BALM
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BY
EVERY
E WOUND and Wounds equal to Mexi-can Mustang Liniment. It is a balm for every wound, an wound angel of mercy in every fam-ily—for 25 cents.

Charlier Institute,

ON CENTRAL PARK. NEW YORK CITY. A Protestant French School for Boys

and Young Men. Prepares them for College. West Point, Naval Academy, Scientific Schools, and Business.

French. German, and Spanish thoroughly taught and spoken by native teachers.

New Building, unsurpassed for location, ventilation, and interior arrangements. Cost \$400,000.

The 23d Year will begin on Sept. 18 next. Prof. RLIE CHARLIER, Director.

Pennsylvania Military Academy. CHESTER, PA. CHESTER, PA.

WILLIAM B. ULRICH, M. D., the Surgeon of this Academy, will be at the Palmer House on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 5th, 6th, and 7th intant, at 5 o'clock p. m., and will be happy to receive a call from parents who are looking for an institution n which to enter their sons at the opening of the next cholastic year.

HOWLAND SCHOOL, For Advanced Education of Young Women, at UNION SPRINGS N. Y. 14th year 1876-7. Especially attractive as a bomelike institution. Proparaspecially attractive as a homelike institution. Prepar ory and collegiste departments. Send for circular. President—HENRY HARTSHORNE, M.D., A.M. Vice-President—M. ANNA WYTHE.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, 1527 & 1529 Spruce-st., Philad's, For Young Ladies and Misses, Roppens Thursday, Sept. 20. Board, and tuition in Latin, English, and French, per annum, \$400. French's the language of the fam-

SUMMER RESORTS MOUNTAIN HOUSE, CRESSON SPRINGS, PA.

ption of guests on the

14th Day of June. 1877.

All trains on the Penn's R. R. will stop at Cresson.

ERGE'S ORCHESTRA has been engaged for the
seon. Fishing and Huuting, 4c., For terms address
E. J. UNGER, Suppl.,

Pittsburg, Pa. CONGRESS HALL.

Open for Business June 7, 1877. Permanent Board, 17, 50, \$21, and \$25 per week.
Applications received at Windsor Hotel, New York.
BATES, ROGERS & FARNSWORTH, Proprietors. PIGEON COVE HOUSE, Cape Ann. Mass. On extreme point of Cape. View ocean. "Lights of Cape Ann. etc. Grand old wood driving, fishing, bathing, bathing, etc. Good stabling Take Eastern Hallroad from Boston.

MRS. HILLEN S. ROBINSON & CO. MOTTLED GERMAN SOAP.

WHEN BUYING SUAL -ASK FOR-PROCTER & GAMBLE'S

Mottled German There is None Better, OR MORE ECONOMICAL POR PANILY USE. SCALES.

SCALES

RAILHOAD TIME TABLE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & MINNEAPOLIS LINE. s e2 Clark-st. and at Kinzie-Street Depo Leave. Arrive.

CHICAGO. MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RATLEGAD. Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sta. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

Milwaukee Express. 7:50a. m. 7:30p. m. Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro-Day Express. 10va, and Minnesota Express. 5:05p. m. 11:00a. m. Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro-Night Express. 9:00p. m. 17:00a. m. Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro-Night Express. 9:00p. m. 17:00a. m. All trains run via Milwankee. Tiekets for St. Paul and Milmeapolis are good either via Malison and i rairie du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winom.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RATIROAD

epot, foct of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

CHICAGO, EURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. hickney, business, Indiana av., and Sktoomth-st, and Canal and Sixtoomth-sts. Ticket Offices, so Clark-st., and at depots.

Mendota, Ottawa, and Streator 77:25 a.m. 77:45 p.m.
Mendota, Ottawa, and Streator 41:15 p.m. 10:40 a.m.
Rockfrd, Dbuque, &Stoux City 9:20 a.m. 4:25 p.m.
Rockfrd, Dbuque, &Stoux City 9:20 p.m. 77:00 a.m.
Rockfrd, Dbuque, &Stoux City 9:20 p.m. 77:00 a.m.
10:30 a.m. 78:40 p.m.
10:30 a.m. 81:40 p.m.
10:30 a.m. 81:40 p.m.
10:30 a.m. 81:40 p.m.
10:30 a.m. 10:30 a.m. 10:30 a.m. pepot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Ean dolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palm's House.

Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Paimer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Leave. | Arrive.

BALTIMORE & OHIO. Trains leave from Exposition Building, to roe-st. Ticket Offices: 85 Glark-st., Pali Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Buil Leave. | Arrive.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

PITTISBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R. Inton and Carroli-sts., West Side CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD, Depot, corner of Van Suren and Sherman eta. Ticket Office, 53 Clark-st., Sherman House. Leave. Arrive.

From Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Depart. Arrive. CINCINNATI AIR LINE & KOKOMO LINE.

From Ry. Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sta.
| Depart. | Arrive. Ind'nap'lis & Cinci'nati Day Ex 8:40 a. m. 8:10 p. m. Ind'napolis & Cincin. Night Ex 8:00 p. m. 7:30 p. m. LAKE NAVIGATION.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING. Office of Chicago & Northwestern Railway

Company, 52 Wall-st, NEW YORK, April 26, 1877. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders and Bondholders of this Company for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, on Thursday, the 7th of June next, at 1 p. m. in Chicago, on Plansary, 12 p. m.

The transfer books will close on Saturday, May
5, and open on Monday, June 11 next.

Bondholders will anthenticate their voting bonds
by registration.

ALBERT KEEP, President. M. L. SYKES, Jr., Secretary.

Stockholders' Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Chicago South Branch Dock Company, for the election of Directors of said Company, will be held at the office of said Company, Room 2 Dickey Building, No. 40 Dearborn-st., in the city of Chicago, at 10 a. m., Wednesday, June 6, A. D. 1877.

E. G. MASON,
Secretary of Chicago South Branch Dock Co.
OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACTED RAILBOAD COMPANY, April 28, 1877.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co., for the election of Directory pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago on Wednesday, the cith day of June next, as 11 octors.

T. H. TOWN, Secretary.

COMIC PLAYING CARDS KOVEL!— ORIGINAL! AMUSING! 11
NOTHING SILLY—NOTHING VULGAR
ENDLESS AMUSEMENT FOR OLD AND TOUNG!
Sold by Stationers, Druggles and Fang. Good
Dealers. F. H. LOWERIE. Sole Manuscurer.
JUST OUT. 67 Liberty 48., New York. MISCELLANEOUS. Mr. H. MAHLER, 16 rue de la Granga Batalle Paria, is sole agent for this paper in France. BLUE BOXES Dr. Franches Go purcative, the deputrative Every red box a cou-

becal Dayaich to The Tribune.

SER. Franklin Cor. June 2. —Grasshopching out very thick in some localities, but
crate any alarm at present. Corn all
The early planting a poor stand. Wheat
slook well. Weather fine.

Bectal Dispatch to The Tribune.

Atchison Co., June 2. —The grasshopmed out here on the 23d uit. We appretiffitte damage to crops, from the fact that
so much vegetation. Wheat, barley, rye,
of far never looked finer in this State at
a of the year. We are through planting meial Dispatch to The Tribune. deman Dispatch to The Tribune.

damma, Johnson Co., June 2. — Winter wheat issing out finely. Oats and barley growing rapidly forn-planting all done. Have fine weather gas, Aprile promise a good crop.

Aprile Promise a Good crop.

Aprile Promise a Cool crop.

Aprile Promise Account of the Tribune.

Trans. Sedywick Co., June 2. — Winter wheat acting out much better than people generally small planted and up and. Baring a great deal of ram. Hoppers and Campeaced from some cause or combination

white Michigan, \$1.00; No. 2 do. \$1.844 No. 2 No. 2 do. \$1.844 No. 2 No. 2 do. \$1.84 No. 2 Ped. \$1.80. Corn steady 2. Spot and June, Sim 2 white, 52c; rejected, ulet; No. 2 held at 42c heat, 3,200 bu; cora,

AF TOBACCO.

BY GOODS.

TROLEUM.
-- Market firm; standard white. ine 2.—Petroleum firm; crude, ed. 14%, Philadelphia delivery

tree on application:

ILLINOIS.

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208, pantaions.

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zoo, plow. int, car-coupling (re-195ud). it, billiard-table (design). cal students at a Frence claim to an important dis a Gazette says that while on the island of Milo they ad mirror of the Vanus of the Louve.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

mihers of the North Baptist Charch who rous of uniting with the Baptists of North ander the leadership or pastorate of Mr. and to reorganize the old North Baptist will meet for that purpose at 290 Orchard are corner of Sophis and Orchard streets,

re. "observed a man reflectively the other "Nature does everything oang-up, right undle." 'Yes," replied his interlocator, bynm very appropriately saws, 'She doeth a swell. " The other man looked at him tily for a moment; then said: "Since you, I will take something with you."

At 5 o'clock last evening a horse and buggy whed by D. Keith made a break from the corner of Haisted and Madison streets, and went at a spid gait and as straight as an arrow to Clark treet, a distance of nearly a mile, and was there topped by Officer J. H. Cobb. The vehule was artially destroyed, but no other damage was artially destroyed,

The United States Mutual Aid and Sick Relief sociation is the name of a new society, composed most exclusively of Germans, which has just en formed and which promises to become one of a most beneficial institutions in the city, as the ef features of all benevolent societies are considered in this Association. Mr. L. Bullinger is the esident of the 'organization, Mr. Ernst Priddat cretary and General Suprintendent.

At 7 o'clock yesterday morning Hans Thompson, Norwegian 48 years of age, boarding with Henry nderson, corner of Milwaukee avenue and Kinzie reet, committed suicide by poison. He comisined of being sick, and said he was going to ke some medicine for his liver, but it is thought at he took the poison deliberately. He has been iranken rake, and is separated from his wife and to children on this account.

o-called "Riverside cases," which were fore Judge Williams Saturday morning

e distance out in the lake. The literance, and, after proceeding due east ut, they found a small pine scow conge Abel, of No. 701 Halsted street, luipenthal, of No. 110 Willow street, a benumbed with fear and exhauston, me out fishing, and had accidentally ly oar, leaving them at the mercy of

PHILADELPHIA VISITORS.

There is at present much terror and afright There is at present much terror and afright among the rural innsbitants of the Northwest at the prospect of their relatives in Philadelphia whom they visited last year avenging themselves for the Contennial upon them, and numerous innocent and friendly devices have been resorted to, with, it must be said, very indifferent success. One old man at Wankesha tried to head off a threatened irruption of sisters and consins by the mendacious statement that his house had been burned down and he and his family compelled to take refure in the barn. Did this succeed? You bet it didn't. His affectionate sister wrote to him that it must be perfectly lovely, just like a picnic, to sleep on the new-mown hay, end listen to the merry songs of the reaping-machines, and drink new-mown milk fresh from the hen, and that their love would sweeten and smoothe over all minor discomforts, and for him to meet them on Monday, the 18th, at the afternoon express, and bring two hay-carts for their luggage. And now that hapless farmer does not know whether to sell his farm at a sucritice and skip out to the uttermost parts of the earth, the Black Hills, or St. Louis, or some other howing wilderness, or to put some ties on the track and trast to Providence. Another honest facture at Paw Paw, Mich., telegraphed to his brother-in-law on Friday.

Within two hours (how wonderful is the progress of medace civilization) he preceived are received.

within two hours (how wonderful is the progress f modera civilization!) he received an answer to

They have all had it or been vaccinated. Left by 4:45 train io-day.

And that honest farmer has doubts in his mind asto the existence of a Providence that doeth all things well. Another, at Ligonier, Ind., sent on word that he would be most happy to receive his respected relatives, but the past winter had been a very hard one; his cows had died of the pip; the grasshoppers had ate up all the apple-trees; he had cut his thumb while shingling the barn, and been laid up ten weeks and twodays, and so he had been unable to lift the mortgage on his little homestead. In this strait he had thought of taking some boarders for the summer, and a family from Minneapolis had as good as promised to come and spend the summer. But for this he would have been glad to receive his relatives, but another time he hoped to be able to do so, and to return the many favors heaped upon him and his. But this did not save him, for the Philadelphians made answer by the next mail that they had heard it was very hard to get summer boarders at any price this year, so they would pay liberally for their board, say 31.75 or \$2 a week, whically for their board, say 31.75 or \$2 a week, whically for their board, say 31.75 or \$2 a week, which would be enough in all conscience, seeing that it, cost them nothing for their milk, vegetsoles, fruit, and ergs.

The report of the Agent of the German Society for the month of May, 1877, shows that during the month soft persons have called at the office. Of this number, 480 were in search of employment, while only thirty-fave persons required help. The number of persons who deserved material assistance was 177. The immigration is etili very mergre. The whole number of emigrants who arrived here during the month by all the Eastern roads did not exceed 500, a majority of whom consisted of Irish, Scandinavians. Poles, and Bohemians, and but very few Germans. Most of the German such every the germans. Most of the German such every the decremans. Most of the German such every the germans. Most of the German such e

THE COURTS.

Sill TO RESTRAIN SALE.

17 Sted a bill Saturday against William

18 Froat, A. H. Leonard, D.

Schilling, H. H. Drew, and Walter

18 retrain the sale of the leasehold interest feet Sec. 15 Addition, and the build-ferron known as Nos. 133 and 135. The case leasehold and the build-lease section of the build-lease section of the solid section, and complainent will case a cloud on his loud on his

And Simeon A. Norwood wants a like is about occause his wife Nancy left him in May. 1872, and has not since returned.

Judge Farwell granted a decree of divorce Saturday to Stephen H. Heath from Catherine Heath, on account of her desertion.

ITEMS.

In the matter of the petition of Crane & Hodghins for review, Judge Drummond Saturday ordered that Conro & Carkins should pay the costs of the case before him.

The argument of the demurrer in the case of Newberry vs. Blatchford is set for to-day before Judge Williams.

The case of the South Park Commissioners vs. Dunlery was appealed to the Supreme Court Saturday.

Dunievy was appealed to the subtreme course day.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Alanson H. Tifft, doing business as Tifft & Howard, commenced a suit in trespass Saturday against THE THENUS COMPADY. the Florence Sewing-Machine Company. Gilbert B. Wright, Eva L. Wright, and L. F. Adams, to recover \$100,000 damages for sileged libel. He states that he was the owner of the 'Union Oil-Stove, 'and that THE THEURE, on the 10th of May last, published an item of news concerning a Mrs. Wilberg, who was seriously injured by the explosion of one of these stoves, in which this kind of stove was characterized as an infernal machine, and said to be very dangerous.

characterized as an infernal machine, and said to be very dangerous.

EANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

Charles C. Lay. of this city, a real-estate dealer, of the firm of Urich & Barnes, filed his schedule in bankruptcy Saturday. His secured debts are \$36, 441.45, and the unsecured \$5,206. His assets consist of a cow and a pig, \$43; claims against various parties, \$2,197; and 100 shares of stock in the Mercantile Insurance Company, hypothecated to N. S. Babcock. Referred to Register Hibbard. Bartow A. Ulrich, of Hyde Park, also filed in the District Court a list of his debts. His preferred liabilities amount to \$40.52; the secured are \$47,220.44, covered by securities worth \$55,504; and the unsecured, \$23,615.31. His assets are land worth \$6,000, mortgaged for \$5,250, and and a horse, \$100. Reference to Register Hibbard.

and a horse, \$100. Reference to Register and Sard.

The assets of Fred K. Hoerdt were ordered to be sold for \$500.

George W. Campbell was appointed Assignee of Alfred and William Warner Strickland, and also of Warren C. Town.

Bradford Hancock was appointed Assignee of William W. Clark.

Assignees will be elected this morning at 10 o'clock for Gurdon P. Randall and John Parks.

A first dividend meeting will be held at 2 p. m. in the case of Goldschmidt, Stein & Co.

SUPRINOR COURT IN BRIEF.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

A. T. Johnson and A. J. Clark began a suit for \$1,000 against H. D. Beam.

CIRCUIT COURT. CIRCUIT COURT.

Peter Kauff began a suit Saturday against Nathaniel P. Wilder, claiming \$1,200.

1. M. Crane sued S. P. Richards and James F. Dane for \$1,000.

Charles J. Hull filed a distress warrant against William Fitzgerald to recover \$385 back rent of Lot 46 in C. J. Hull's Subdivision.

JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES CREUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—Henry A. Barling et al. vs. Augustus Frisble, \$1.099. 18.

SUPPRIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—A. Gridley vs. James Worden, \$49.17.—Michael Recievy et al. vs. John O'Malley and Margaret O'Malley, \$39.00.10.

JUDGE GANT—GEORGE CUTTAN, 189.00.10.—Hichard Februsham, usc. A. Carter, vs. William and J. Henry Van Erge. 571.20.—Hichard Februsham, usc. A. Carter, vs. William and J. Henry Van Ciacutt Gourt—Judge Rogers—T. J. Foster vs. Westchester Fire-Insurance Company of New York, \$633. JUDGMENTS.

EDGAR A. HEWITT, OF THE "INSURANCE CHRON-

TCL R. 11 The members of the underwriting fraternity, not only here but throughout the country, will regret to learn of the death of Edgar A. Hewitt, chief editor of the Insurance Chronicle, formerly of this city, and now of New York. The sad event took place at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in that city, on Saturday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, and almost wholly unexpected. Mr. Hewitt was born in New wholly unexpected. Mr. Hewitt was born in New London, Conn., in August, 1838. In 1862 he embarked in the life-insurance business, having formed a connection with one of the Hartford companies. In the summer of 1867 he came to this city in company with a Mr. Pettengill, and opened an agency for an Easterq'life and annuity company. His connection with the enterprise did not last over a year. He had contributed several articles to the Chronicle, and, in the summer of 1868, was invited to accept thereon an editorial position, and this connection he maintained until the day of his death. For several years Mr. Hewitt had been a victim to the insidious attacks of consumption, and at times was obliged to sus-

Hewith had been a victim to the institions attacks of consumption, and at times was obliged to suspend all into that travel for recuperation. He went abroad and remained several weeks in France: he visited Florida and other portions of the South, and, though he never succeeded in mastering the dread disease, he was enabled to largely control it. Some three weeks ago he attended a convention of the Southern redewriters at control it. Some three weeks ago he attended a convention of the Southern underwriters at Atlanta, where he delivered an address on the philosophy of underwriting, which attracted the attention of the profession. On his return to New York he complained of the fatigue incident to the journey and the labor consequent upon the preparation of his address, but, not feeling incapacitated for work, he resumed his editorial duties. Three or four days ago he was suddenly seized with hemorrhage of the lungs. Medical attendance was pouries and tag labor consequent upon the preparation of his address, but, not feeling incapacitated for work, he resumed his editorial duties. Three or four days ago he was suddenly selzed with hemorrhage of the lungs. Medical attendance was promptly caffed in, but their efforts and those of his wife and friends were of no avail. He rapidly sank, and on Saturday afternoon breathed his last. Mr. Hewitt was undoubtedly the ablest writer on the insurance press, and had he devoted the same energy on a morning jodirnal would have achieved a reputation as wide as the continent. His views were broad and liberal, his judgment close and searching; he was a hater of shams, and as a writer forcible and elegant. Many of his articles on the abstruse points of life insurance were marked by a diction traly epigrammatic. In his death has been created a void in insurance journalism which it will be difficult to fill. Mr. liewitt was married about twelve years ago, but no children blessed the union.

RECORDER'S OFFICE.

MAJ. BROCKWAY'S SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT. Recorder Brockway has prepared his semi-annual report to the County Board and will submit the same to-day. Following are the facts and figures of more general interest, which show how admira-bly the new incumbent has served the public, and how well the Abstract Department has done in Mr. Peltzer's hands:

Peitzer's hands:
CRICARO, June 1. — To the Chairman of the Board
of County Commissioners: In conformity with the
provisions of the statutes the Recorder herewith
transmits to your honorable Board the semi-annual
statement of receipts and expenditures of his office
from Dec. 4, 1876, to May 31, 1877, inclusive.

For recording \$7.501 For salaries. \$30,091 For certified copies. 795 For sundries. \$30,091 for certified copies. 795 For sundries. 358 for abstracts of title 5,552 Total amount. \$30,440 tion, etc. 177 For rent 160

Total amount....\$23.977 Total amount on

for folio work (for which no definite appropriation can be made, it being piece work) the amount paid for salaries, proper, is considerably below the amount appropriated for this purpose.

"The receipts for 'verbal information,' etc., are very light in the above extement. Charges for information that can be verbally given are but seldom made.

for information that can be verbally given are but seldom unade.

"The receipts for abstracts made by this office have been most satisfactory, making a total for the past six months of \$5,552 92, whereas the entire receipts of the Abstract Branch of the office, as shown by the order-book for the whole preceding year, were about \$4,500. The Recorder desures to state here further, without intending, however, personally, to cast any redoction upon the previous management of the office, that on taking possession of this office, that on taking appertaining to them as belonging to this office, were turned over to him, no account or entry books, nor any vouchers, pay-rolls, or other papers aboving the recorpts or expenditures of the office.

"The Recorder may now be pardoned for allud-

to certain work in his omce, when me the connection with it.

THE MAKING OF ABSTRACTS OF TITLE is here referred to. The making of these by the Recorder was thought at first by many a very boid and by some few even a dangerous innovation. It was an innovation it is true upon what may be termed peculiarly local notions of furnishing evidence of ownership to realty. All doubts as to the practicability of the furnishing of this information by the public officer in charge of the records upon which this information must always be based have been thoroughly cleared away. It is no longer an experiment. It is an accomplished fact, and that for all time to come. Individual private business interests have been compelled to give way to the general property interests. This is as it should be. In connection with this subject the Recorder also desires to direct your attention, officially, to the lists in pamphlet form, prepared for free distribution by him, with your approval, of all recorded ante-fire abstracts, and such others as are contained in the letter-press books in possession of this office.

"Your honorable Board and the public at large may be truthfully assured that the information contained in the official Abstract Books is, and that the abstracts made by means of them are, equally reliable with those made by outsiders.
"It is but just and due to the large number of removes for the Recorder to say in their behalf

that the abstracts made by means of them are, equally reliable with those made by outsiders.

"It is but just and due to the large number of employes for the Recorder to say in their behalf that they are all experienced and competent, active, prompt, and faithful in the discharge of their various public duties; that they are uniformly courteness on all occasions in their official intercourse with the people doing business in the office, and are therefore a credit to the public service, and deserving of the good will of the taxpayers whom they serve. Before closing this report, the Recorder wishes to give expression to his appreciation of the early and honorable adjustment of the differences of opinion that arose between some members of your honorable Board and himself, touching certain appointments in his office. Respectfully submitted. Jas. W. Brockwar, Recorder."

In a paragraph of the report the Recorder refers to an official list of abstracts which he has caused to be prepared, and which will shortly be issued. From the preface (which accompanies the report) it appears that the Recorder has letter-press copies of the continuations made by Willmanns & Pasdeloup, which he rightly codsiders in many cases

CRIMINAL.

At about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon the laun dry of Oh Wing, No. 62½ North Clark street, was visited by burgiars, who gained entrance by cutting out a pane of glass. About \$150 in currency and \$25 in coin, together with some clothing, was carried off as plunder.

Arrests: Mary Anderson, larceny of clothing from Henry Massey; John Hecker, larceny of clothing from his room-mate, John Daly, of No. 186 Clark street; William Devitt and Martin Gannon, larceny of merchandise from the Michigan Central cars; Thomas Brown, larceny of lead pipe; and Edward Cummings, larceny of a roll of olicht; for all of which owners are wanted at the Madison Street Station.

Madison Street Station.

Three boys were playing yesterday morning at 9 o'clock in rear of Nos. 637 and 641 Carroll avenue, and were teasing a young man named William Shoomaker, who works in a barn at the former number. He ran after them and struck Walter Murphy, of No. 641, on the head with some weapon that made an ugly gash. Dr. Griswold attended the wounded boy, but was unable to state the extent of his injuries antil the expiration of twenty-four hours. Shoomaker was arrested and locked up at the West Lake Street Station.

SUBURBAN. LAKE.

The regular meeting of the Board of Trustee was held Saturday afternoon at the Town Hall. The Clerk gave the official count of the votes for

The Clerk gave the ometal count of the votes for the election held Friday, which was 120 in.favor and 308 against the sewerage system. A petition for a wagon bridge on Wallace street was referred. A petition for the opening and grading of Fifty-second street from School street to Stewart avenue was referred to Committee on

Roads and Bridges.

The time of commencing work on the Gas-Works for the town was extended to July 15.

The Committee to whom was referred the bids for sewer on Halisted street recommended the rejection of all bids. ection of all bids.

An invitation from the Trustees of the Town of Worth to meet them at 10 o'clock a. m. Tuesday, to make an inspection of the roads in the south end

to make an inspection of the roads in the southend of the town, was accepted.

Engineer Foster asked that the Attorney be instructed to issue a proper legal notice to be served upon parties who were encroaching upon the public highways on Fifty-second street, State and Sixty-seventh etreets, and Burnside street.

A resolution was passed ordering the engineer to remove all obstructions in the highway on Forty-second street, Ashland avenue, Sixty-seventh street, State street, Forty-fourth, and Forty-fifth street.

street.

A proposition from Mr. Davis to sell to the town the building now occupied as a hose-house was referred to the Committee on Fire and Water.

The Board then adjourned for two weeks.

HYDE PARK.

referred to the Committee on Fire and Water.

The Board then adjourned for two weeks.

HYDE PARK.

During the last summer the inhabitants around the village of Hyde Park were put in cold chills by a burglar who made it a point to visit all the houses in the neighborhood for the purpose of taking any little article which he could lay hands on. Who this burglar was remained a mystery for a long time, the police at first supposing that some city crooks were visiting the place. After diligent search, a man was arrested who resided in Hyde Park. With his arrest all trouble stopped, and Hyde Park was happy until within the past month, when these burglaries were again committed, this time in a different locality near Oakland, or north of Forty-fifth street. Houses were tried, some opened, but not much plunder obtained. Sunday morning at 2 o'clock, Officers Thomas Ryan, William Howard, and Patrick Hogan espled three suspicious characters loafing around Bowen avenue, eyeing every house. The officers pounced upon the men and took them to the police station at Hyde Park, where they gave their mames as Frank Wilson, James Purcell, and John Smith (the latter individual's name being well known in police records), and told the story that they resided on Thirty-seventh street, near Halsted, and being out late, concluded that the best way to get home was to take an Illinois Central freight train and jump off at Thirty-seventh street, and walk across to Halsted. The men were searched and a huge revolver found on each. A dirk-knife, skeleton-keys, and a case-knife for opening window-catches were also found upon them. The men now lie in the Hyde Park jug, and are booked as vags and carrying concealed weapons. Their face will probably be six months in the County Jail.

as vags and carrying conceased weapons. Another arrest was made during the early part of the evening by Officer Hunt of a man named Fred Harvey, who was viewing the residences around Fifty-third street a little too closely. He was also booked "vag," and a similar fate awaits him. Great credit is due to the police.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Education of District No. 2 was held at the High-School in Englewood Saturday afternoon, present, Mesers. Brownell, Graham, Alloway, Pullman, Coy, and Kimmy.

oy, and Kimmy.
The President announced the following standing ommittees:
Butidings and Property-Pullman, Alloway, and

Buildings and Property—Pullman, Alloway, and Kinmay.
Finance and Accounts—Coy, Kimmy, and Brownell.
Text-Books—Kimmy and Brownell.
Examination of Teachers—Brownell, Kimmy, and the Superintendent.
General School A fairs—For Englewood, Brownell and Kimmy; Central School, Alloway and Pullman; Stock Yards, Coy and Grainam.
The Secretary reported there was needed for teachers salaries for the month ending May 25, 33, 483, 482. The Finance Committee was authorized to borrow \$4,000 to be used in paying teachers. ized to borrow \$4,000 to be used in paying seasoners.

It was ascertained that there would be a number of teachers leaving at the end of the year, and some discussion occurred as to how the vacancies should be filled.

The board then adjourned until the first Saturday in July.

PARKWAY PAVILION.

in July.

PARKWAY PAVILION.

The work of improving this bonlevard from State street to Stewart avenue has been finished, with the exception of filling the roadbeds and walks with gravel. It is expected that the gravel will begin to arrive this week.

The Title "Protestant Episcopal."

New York Correspondence Philaselphia Ledger.
A carious movement is afoot among the High-Church Episcopalians, with reference to the next General Convention, which is beginning to excite some apprehension among the Evangelicals, the object of which is to get rid of the objectionable term "Protestant Episcopal," so as to have the Church officially and otherwise recognized by the only title which is given to her in the creeds. The proceeding will probably take the form of a memorial, signed by as many of the clergy and laity as can be got to indorse it. It is believed that at least five Bishops are favorable to the proposed change. The vast influence of Trinity Church here, it is morally certain, will be thrown in its favor. The St. Alban's people, as well as those of St. Ignatius and the Church of St. Mary the virgin, may likewise be expected to give it a hearty support. The movement, it is understood, was instinted by Bishop Young, of Florida, who was formerly connected with Trinity. Resolutions committing that Diocese to the proposed change came very near passing the Diocesan Council at its session last month at Tallshasse. This measure received the moral support of the entire Council, and the only opposition to it was based on the ground of expediency. Wordhas been sent North accordingly "that the Diocese of Florida may be see down as certain to welcome this most needful restoration."

The following are the resolutions in full:

Winggas, The name "Protestant Episcopal," mappiled to our branch of the Church of their incoming a bout the deplorable Congregationalism in the Church, which nost the Bishogs of their authority, and is aerious hiddrance to its efficient working; therefore, be!

Resolved, That the Deputies to the General Convention and has been a weighty factor and find a report of the Bishogs of their authority, and is aerious hiddrance to its efficient working; therefore, be! The Title " Protestant Episcopal." weil as those of St. Ignatias and the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, may likewise be expected to give it a hearty support. The movement, it is understood, was initiated by Bishop Young, of Biorida, who was formerly connected with Trimity. Resolutions committing that Diocese to the proposed change came very near passing the Diocesan Council at its accession last month at Tallahnssee. This measure received the moral support of the entire Council, and the only opposition to it was based on the ground of expediency. Wordhas been sent North accordingly "that the Diocese of Florida may be set down as certain to welcome this most needful resionation." The following are the resolutions in full:

The following are the resolut

RELIGIOUS.

The World in a Napkin---Sermon by Prof. Swing.

Something for Religious Ascetics and Materialists to Ponder Over.

Contempt for the Things of Earth a Contaminating Poison.

How the Old Iron-Bound Sects Might

Win the World's Esteem.

Bishop Peck's Missionary Address at the Pirst M. E. Church.

THE WORLD IN A NAPKIN. SERMON BY PROF. SWING.

Prof. Swing delivered the following sermon at the Central Church yesterday morning:
And another came asying, Lord, behold here is thy pound which I have kept laid up in a napkin.—Luke,

In this parable is unfolded the law of all earthly until it has become a greater good. While the one who intrusts a power to a servant is away in a far-off country, looking after some other empire, that servant left behind to care for something or somebody must so pour out care and love over his trust that it will be grander when the master returned than it was when he went away.

This lesson comes into bold conflict with two
classes of persons: the religious ascetics who
dwarf this life in order to enlarge the world beyond death, and the materialists who dwarf this life by the feeling that there is nothing beyond. By the old Christians, Heaven was exalted by abusing earth. It is told of an unworthy classic that he always attempted to win and assure new friends by a steady abuse of the old. Following this roude of the lost.

abusing earth. It is toid of an unworthy classic that he always attempted to win and assure new friends by a steady abuse of the old. Following this mode of declaring love, our ancestors showed their attachment to Heaven by pouring out a steady abuse of this early part of life. In describing man there were no adjectives too powerful for expressing the littleness, the wickedness, the meanness of each rational being on the footstool. The worms that crawl along upon the ground were the most common emblem of that being whom the Bible declares to have been made in the image of God. So common was it for those who composed the religious books of the past to speak in abject tones of self, that now we are all at a loss to know whether John Bunyan, for example, was really a wicked and debased youth, or whether he yielded to the prevailing custom and represented himself as a poor, vile creature, only fitted for eternal punishment. The great English essayist finds proof that Bunyan when a youth was rather honorable, and kind, and tender above the average of his times. Macaulay says that Bunyan, indeed, styled himself a wretch, a profligate, and all else that was degrading, but that, when brought to trial by enemies, he defied them before God to show wherein he had ever led an impure life or come short in any line of duty. Thus a strange theological idea, that man were a worm, held the early times in its embrace and made good men move around in society as though they were heartbroken on account of Adam's transgression, and were daily amazed that a just God failed to visit them with well-merited worth.

Although at last this self-depreciating style of language came to be quite empty of import and was repeated by force of habit alone, yet for centuries the doctrine which gave rise to the language did lead a powerful life, and fell upon city and village and hamlet as a blight. This idea it was that founded the monkish system and turned away into solutide and a dark cell talent and sentiment which should have been given to the

St. Jerome said, "The duty of a monk is not to teach, but to weep."
Thus dut the early times of Christianity take this glorious world and wrap it up into a napkin and hide it sway, instead of putting out to use its manifold glories. One of the dark pages in history is that one on which is written any contempt for the things of earth. Find that page in Indian history where the fakirs undergo all bodily tortures, or find that page in Persian history where the dervishes how and sway to and fro until they faint from exhaustion, or in Christian history, and no more painful page can be culled from all the annals of human life. This polsonous air hard no more painful page can be culled from all the annals of human life. This poisonous air hung around society almost up to our own period, and uied away at last in the years that gave and recalled the Puritans and that enacted and repealed the Blue Laws. The Puritans were the dying struggle of oid conventism.

annals of human life. This poisonous air nung around society almost up to our own period, and cied away at last in the years that gave and recalled the Puritans and that enacted and repealed the Blue Laws. The Puritans were the dying struggle of oid conventism.

It was this habitual and extreme depreciation of man that helped east into such a cruel moid the form of the Heavenly Father. It would not matter much what became of a race of low, vile worms. If it pleased God to select a few of them and train them up for Heaven, that was an amazing act of condescension on His part, and if He left all the remainder to equirm in the dast here and in fire hereafter. It was all well enough when one remembered how contemptible man really was. Thus a most vile shape of man gave rise to a strange outline of God. A mortal of infinite ill-desert brought with that notion a Deity that had a wrath and a pliticasness to suit the dreary case. For, although man calls God infinite, yet the word is beyond man's reach, and, practically, his God is a measurable being, and man is taken as the unit of measurement, and hence a low estimate of humanity will always be attended by a very humble conception of God. And on the other hand a lofty idea of the creature will raise to a higher throne the Creator of such nobleness. Thus the wrapping of man up in a naphin and hidding him away was to subject God to a similar treatment and keep both in oblivion or bondage together. The degradation of the one was the degradation of the other. One as few generations since, a mighty revolt was made against this fatal policy. Under Luther and the content of the content of the content was an of the content the can say, but with deep humility because of the unknown, 'Here Lord, the gift thou gavest me in infancy has calarged itself to a manifold beauty.'

What we see in affection and information transpires in morals. If life is properly lived, the moral sense grows and the moral world explands until the vaciliation of childhood gives place to the fixed principle of the snow-white hair. Such is the theory of human life, and though its failures be many and sad, yet in man there lies a theory in all ways worthy of a God.

What then are our threescore years except a period, not of human sport, not of auman torment, but of the graduni flow of a stream whose bosom is to widen from the hour when it leaves the fountain to the hour when it reaches the sea. Christianity came to help man in this great migration, the voice to guide him, the arms to carry him.

Let us despise nothing of earth. Wrap nothing of it up in a napkin. Put all its facts out to usury,—its lungifier and its tears, its knowledge, its morals. Do not build a convent and become a monk, but take your stand in the open air and ask all seasons and things, all art, all philosophy, all love, to help the little in your infant hand to sprend out till it fills the sky. Feel, if possible, that even the sorrows of this world are entering into thy personal progres, softening, perhaps, the heart for tais life or for the deeper enjoyment of a life to come. Cast not thy religious creed into a form of unchangeable brass, but let it too move out upon the future ready to joom afresh when a new sunshine shall come and be ready to re-inspire thy heart with new truths bursting forth from its inner hidden powers.

The Master has indeed gone away into a far country. But let us not feel, as some have felt, that He will dot return, and that the tomo will end all this impressive struggle, but rather let us be assured that at the close of this life the will suddenly return, and that then the faithful ones will with infinite joy show the Master how their gold was redonited on the sho

world, to absorb new riches just as the rock catches soil from rain, and sun, and wind, and produces each year heavier lichens on its once naked breast. A stationary creed is out of tune with nature. It is like standing water, quick to lose its 'bfe and clearness, and to become sickly to the homes on its shore. As the sea always shakes itself, and thus rolls in perfect freshness through all the ages, so the conclusions of any time in politics, or customs, or religion must be tossed about by all the new days of thought, and be kept sweet for all dwellers upon their coasts. A religious creed, therefore, drawn up by men, must not be stationary water, but a flowing stream, growing wider and deeper as it rans.

your mother. That talent increased, and soon you added your father, and loved two friends. Life, in its twenty, or fifty, or seventy years, is the arena where this love is to grow and send forth its wide branches, until along toward life's close all the mutitides of earth will fill your heart with sympathy, and seem to pull at your heart-strings. Under the continuous voices of the years in their summers and winters, voices of religion, and of humanity, and of all the redning arts, and of happiness and grief, bitterness, and envy, and jeal-ousy pass away, and benevolence comes, and at life's end you say to your Master, "Here, Lord, the pound which thou gavest me has gained ten pounds! I came into the world loving only one; I go from it loving all."

This transformation of a little island into a continent is seen not only in affection but in knowledge. Coming into life man has one talent placed in his infant hand,—the love of knowledge. He opens his eyes for the first time and sees his mother. Soon other objects come. But the beginning is so humole that any great information or power seems hopeless. But if that child, when more responsible years have come, shall read or meditate only one hour of each day, it will come to its 50th year in a wonderful richness of culture and learing. The heavens and the earth will have confossed to him many of their secrets, and at last he can say, but with deep humility because of the unknown. "Here Lord, the gift thou gavest me in infancy has celarged itself to a manifold beanty."

What we see in affection and information trans-

MISSIONARY DAY.

ADDRESS BY BISHOP PECK.
Bishop Jesse L. Peck, of San Francisco, deliver ed an address yesterday forenoon at the First Methodist Church, corner of Washington and Clark streets. After the usual devotional exercises Bishop Peck, taking his text from Revelations, Bishop Peck, taking his text from Revelations, Chap. 21, Verse V. "And Hs that sat upon the throne said, 'Behold I make all things new,'" proceeded to deliver his discourse. The congregation must remember that this was missionary day. God can make all things new, and death is followed by new forms of life. He was watches discerns a reforming and recreating power in the world. The changes walch are going on in the earth are as full of supernatural power as was the creation itself. There is no probable end to the reproductive Power which is now asying from the throne. "Behold, I make all things new."

Before us we have a vast continent formerly filled with wild and savage brutality; now the home and center of civilization. It is certain that this earth may be reconstructed into forms of beauty and joy which may render it inhabitable by any form of

solid in active franking in the sease of the condension of any time in solid condension of any time in solid condension of any time in solid condension of the solid condensio Life in a Russian Country House.

The daily life of this worthy couple is singular, regular, and monotonous, varying only with the changing seasons. In summer Ivan Ivan'itch gets up about 7 o'clock, and puts on, with the assistance of his valet de chambre, a simple costume, consisting chiefly of a faded, plentifully-stained dressing-gown. Having nothing particular to do, he sits down at the open window and looks into the yard. As the servants pass he stops and questions them, and then gives them orders, or scolds them, as circumstances demand. Toward 9 o'clock tea is announced, and he goes into the dining room,—a long parrow apartment, with bare wooden floor and no furniture but a table and chairs, all in a more or less rickety condition. Here he finds his wife with the tea-urn before her. In a few moments the younger children come in, kiss their papa's nand, and take their places round the table. As this morning meal consists merely of bread and tea, it does not last long; and all disperse to their several occupations. The head of the house begins the labors of the day by resuming his seat at the window, and having his Turkish pice filled and lighted by a boy whose special function is to keep his master's pipes in order. When he has smoked two or three pipes and indulged in a proportionate amount of silent contemplations, he goes out with the intention of visiting the stables and farmyard; but generally, before he has crossed the court, he finds the heat unbearable and returns to his former position by the open window. Here he sits tranquilly till the sun has so far moved round that the veranda at the back of the house is completely in the shade; then he has his arm-chair removed thither, and sits there till dinner time.

Maria Petrovna spends her mornings in a more active way. As soon as the breakfast table has been cleared sne goes to the larder, takes stock of the provisions, arranges the menu au jour, and gives to the cook the necessary materials, with detailled instructions as to how they are to be prepar

The press agrees with the ladies in finding nothing but praise for Andrews' Bazar. Neither press nor ladies could well fail to recognize the merits and value of a journal so complete in its department. Send W. R. ANDREWS, Cincinnati, 10 cents for specimen copy.

MARRIAGES.

REED-TOMLINSON-On May 31, at the residence of Mr. George Tapper, 12 Bryan-place, by the Rev. S. Ellis, Mr. David Reed and Miss Anna Tomlinson, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Tomlinson, both of Chicago.

COBB-FISH-Thursday, May 31, at the Second Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. J. Monro Gloson, D. D., Mr. Walter F. Cobb and Miss Carrie J. Fish.

KELLY—At St. Joseph's Hospital, June 2, of disease of the spine, Michael Kelly, aged 65 years. Funeral from St. Joseph's Hospital on Tuesday, the 5th inst., at 10 o clock a. m. by carriages to Calvary. Friends of the family are invited.

McCANN—On Sunday, June 3, Mary Ann, wife of Frank McCann.

Funeral from residence, 349 South Morgan street, on Tuesday, June 5, at 10 a. m., by carriages to Calvary.

Ogdensburg, N. Y., papers please copy.

MEDICAL.

Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, SEA WEED TONIC, AND MANDRAKE PILLS. These medicines have undoubtedly performed more cures of Consumption than any other remedy known to the American public. They are compounded of vege-table ingredients, and contain nothing which can be injurious to the human constitution. Other remedies advertised as cures for Consumption probably contain advertised as cures for consumption probably contain optum, which is a somewhat dangerous drug in all cases, and if taken freely by consumptive patients it must do great injury; for its tendency is to confine the morbid matter in the system, which, of course, must marke a cure impossible. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is warranted not to contain a particle of opium; it is composed of powerful but harmless heros, which act on the lungs, liver, stomach, and blood, and thus correct all morbid secretions and expel all the diseased matter from the body. These are the only means by which Consumption can be cured, and as Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills raimonic syrup, sea weed roale, and Mandrake Fills are the only medicines which operate in this way, it is obvious they are the only genuine cure for Palimonary Consumption. Each bottle of this invaluable medicine is accompanied by full directions. Dr. Schenck is proessionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch-sts., Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. SPECIAL NOTICE.

WITHOUT AN EQUAL! WITHOUT AN EQUAL:
The hydenic properties of Murray & Lanman's
Florida Water are a marked and distinctive feature of
this delicious perfume. Its wonderful power in relieving nervous headache, fainting turns, oritinary bysteria,
aad its heaithful disinfectant properties in the sickroom. mark it as peculiarily adapted to the requirements of the boudoir, the dressing-room, and the bath. AUCTION SALES. By ROSENFELD & MUNZER,

AUCTION SALE BY CATALOGUE, TUESDAY. JUNE 5. 10 o'clock precisely. Kid Hoves, Dry Goods, and Clothing. ROSENFELD & MUNZER, Auctioneers. By RADDIN & CLAPP,

loneers, 42 and 44 Madison-st., near Wabash-ay

Auetioneers, 83 and 85 Wabash-av., Chicago, III 2,000 CASES AND CARTONS BOOTS & SHOES Te be sold as Public Auction on TUESDAY MORNIN bext. June 5. This sale will comprise seasonable in trat-class goods from leading manufacturers in Ne England, New York, and Philaleiphia. Sale 10 o'class sharp. CONFECTIONERY.

B.T.BABBITT, New York City FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGI

B. T. BABBITT, New York Chy. AUCTION SALES.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. AUCTION SALE Diamond Sets & Rings Gold & Silver Watches

Fine Gold Jewelry. Gold Chains of every style MONDAY MORNING, June 4, at 10 o'clock at 11 and 120 Wabash-av. This stock is a very excellent us, which mast be sold without reserve.

w. A. BUTTERS & CO., Aucti STANDARD MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS AT AUCTION.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, June 5. at 20 clock, at a sales rooms, northeast corner of Wahash-ar, and Maison-st. In the collection are many valuable were 10 copies Biographical Encyclopedia of Illino, at WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auch WEDNESDAY TRADE SALE. Packages Glassware,

WHITE GRANITE and YELLOW WALL Invoice Fine Table Cutlery, Silver-Plate Ware, Carpets, and Olicietts. WEDNESDAY Morning, June 6, at 9:30 e'clock to our Auction Rooms, 118 & 120 Wabash-av. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioness. AUCTION SALE At Dwelling No. 329 Thirty-fourth-t.

OF NICE FURNITURE Brussels Carpets, Planoforte, Oil Paintings, Gas Chardelfers, etc., WEDNESDAY MORNING, June 6, at 18 o clock, we will sell without reserve for cash the trire household effects of Dwelling 200 flirity-fourist. consisting of Fine Parlor Suits. M. T. Draws. Cases, Bedsteads and Commodes in sets. Wardres. M. T. Tables, Brussels and other Carpets, Bon as Bedding, Dining-Room and Kitchen Furniture, Coving Eange, Crockery, Giassware, Gas Chandelles as Brackets. Also a tine Bauer & Co. Planofore, will Knabe scale, cost \$900. A few choice Oil Fainting, etc. The above furniture is nearly new and in the worder.

THURSDAY TRADE SALE. DRY GOODS, WOOLENS, CLOTHING, Boots and Shoes, Straw Goods, and Wool Hats. Thursday Morning. June 7, at 9:30 o'clock, At Butters & Co. a Auction Rooms, second how. City and Country Merchants will always find good as salable goods at our sales. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctionsets.

BUTTERS & CO.'S Regular Saturday Furniture Sale, SATURDAY, June 9, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., At their Salesrooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av. By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

REGULAR TRADE SALE DRY GOODS,

TUESDAY, June 5, 9:30 a. m. Dress Silks, Dress Plaids, Ribbons, Ginghams, Hosiery. Straw Goods, CARPETS, AT 1,0'CLOCK BANKRUPTCY.

THE STOCK OF A COUNTRY DEALER. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctions SPECIAL OFFERING! ONE THOUSAND DOZEN STRAW GOODS, MEN'S AND BOYS' SIZES. PEREMPTORT, TUESDAY, JUNE 5. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctus

On Tuesday, June 5, at 11 O'clock, SPECIAL SALE OF THE Finest and Best Made Stock Ever Officer AT AUCTION, Park Phaetons, Barouches, Two and Three-Spring Platons, Side-Spring Buggies, Fine Plano, Box Box and Harnesses, without reserve.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auction AT OUR AUCTION SALE

OF Boots, Shoes, and Slippen Of June 6 we shall close out 1,100 Cases of very desirable seasonable goods. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-st

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Auctioneers, 78 and 80 dandorph-st. Jewelry, Silver and Plated Wars.
MONDAY MORNING, June 4, at 10 odds. attre Stock of a Dealer must be sold. TUESDAY MORNING, June 5, at 9:30 o'cle stores, 78 and 50 Randolph-st., new and second

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assrs. Wm. Schro Manufacturers of Silks in Gleissen, and Moscow, will it and offer for sale until Ju at the Store of Messra.

C. G. ROSS & 161 Fifth-av., All their qualities of BLAC COLORED SILKS; also, and Black Turquoise, for NERY use, as well as Bl'l

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Chicago.

I will sell at public auction at m Rooms 8 and 9 Foot Block, southwee Clark and Monros-sts., Chicago, Ill., JUNE 6, 1877, AT 10 A all of Blocks 3 and 4, the west half of Blocks 6, 7, and 8 (266 Davis' Addition to Chic In said Chicago (lying just west of Way, and petween Lake and Fulton at Also, the East % of the S. W. % of 250, M. H. 14. M., in Cook County, Il Stock-Yards). Terms, % each, ball time annual payments, with 6 per large. Bale peremptory.

GEO. R. CLARKE, Austioneer.

Chicago, Ill., May 13, 1877. EDUCATIONAL.

AMHERST COLLE herst College will be held in Chicago, Park Brand Pacific Hotel, commencing Wednesday, MISCELLANEOUS.

ESTIMATES Given for ADVERTISING in CANEWSPAPER in the Country. Our Life List for Advertisers and Trans. C. A. COOK & CO., Advertises & Cor. Dearborn & Wash's Sis., Cast PUBLIC NOTICE reby given that the office of the Count look County will be closed on Sazarday, J the purpose of reading proof and corr smeat records proparatory to making apment Against delinguent lands and late of LOUIS C. HUCK, Collector Cook Con-MICAGO, June 5, 1877

MR. MAX ROME th Chart.et., is the Sole Agent in Chiese budy Colebrated Tonie Hitters, the ex-pert Pever and Area, Chille, Illions I. tinds of liver and Stomach complete at Some Charters. BLACKING.

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